The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,637—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to June 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	F. Stewart	11th June
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
L SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
.WA	2970	500	W. L. Broua	6th June.
..IN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	420[illegible]	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug. '89.	20th Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food, in case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	G. Cossovich	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

[illegible]AMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
[illegible]	A. Lussich	4 200	600	25th July.

[illegible] Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, [illegible]aid, and Trieste.

[illegible]AM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, [illegible]NGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
[illegible]E	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

[illegible] will be received on board after sunset on the [illegible]ous to sailing.

[illegible]her particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
[illegible] House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

[illegible]SAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND [illegible]L OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and [illegible] secured.

[illegible]AGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without [illegible]and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from

[illegible]O COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no bealso specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, [illegible] be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or [illegible] the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay* [illegible]tte Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the " Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on SATURDAY, 8th June, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	..	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	13th June.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

NORTH-GERMAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE INSURANCE risks accepted by the Undersigned.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	,, 800
Do. 20 ,, ,,	,, 200
Lamps for arc lights	,, 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY. GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.

Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILTERS, FILTERS

OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHEAVIN'S
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL,
PATENT CARBON BLOCK,
TIN CHARCOAL,
GLASS WITH CHARCOAL,
BOTTLE FILTERS,
POCKET FILTERS,
WATER COOJAS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ANCIENT INDIA,

BY R. C. DUTT, C.S.,
MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF MYMENSING, BENGAL.

THE History is divided into five periods, *viz.*, the VEDIC PERIOD, the EPIC PERIOD, the RATIONALISTIC PERIOD, the BUDDHIST PERIOD, and the PAURANIK PERIOD, and embraces a period of 32 centuries from about 2,000 B. C. to about 1,200 A. D.

The entire work in THREE VOLUMES, with maps and woodcuts, is in the Press, and will be out in about six months. Price Rs. 12.

To subscribers the price is Rs. 10 only, payable in instalments thus:—

		V.-P. Post.	
Vol. I. will be sent in June for	Rs.	4	0
Vol. II. will be sent in September for	,,	3	0
Vol. III. will be sent in October for	,,	3	0

No subscription is required or will be accepted in advance from subscribers.

Please apply to the undersigned.

KALIDAS MITRA,
30, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

☞ FACTS! ☜ ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	,,	153
TANDEMS	8	,,	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT. TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

SHOT CARTRIDGES, "FIELD" LOADED.

		Rs.	a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge	per 100	8	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING AND GYMKHANA REQUIREMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.. WINE MERCHANTS. BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS. IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*

The QUININE BITTERS are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM.
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T'was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before;
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
"But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore,
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipé, and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure	Rs.	20	0
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock	,,	15	8
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order	,,	15	8

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury London.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE. W

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medo	12-6 7-0
22-0 12-0 25-0 13-8 28-0 15-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22-0 13-0 25-0 13-6 28-0 15-0
34-0 18-0 38-0 20-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafitt	34-0 18-0 38-0 20-0

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Do. Half-Hunting, 14 ct.		70	0
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Do. Hunting, 18 ct., engine-turned, plain or chased	Rs. 90 and	125	0
Do. Crystal face, 18 ct.		95	0
Gold Half-Hunting, Key Winder, Lever, Enamelled or Gold Dial, 18 ct.		175	0
Hunter Keyless, Lever, engine-turned		200	0
Gold Hunter, Key Winder, Lever		150	0
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Do. do. do. 10 in	2	8
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THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,,	875
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NOTICES.

REQUIRED.—A first BANDSMAN (a Pensioner preferred) to take the leading part in a Band. Apply stating terms and forwarding copies of certificates to the Undersigned.

M. A. TARKHUD.
Rajkote, 30th May 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS now leaving Bombay and Poona at 11-30 every night and arriving at Poona and in Bombay at 6-15 the following morning will NOT RUN after TO-MORROW, FRIDAY NIGHT, the Seventh instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Sixth of June 1889.

POONA SEASON, 1889.

NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.

Close to the Station and under European Management.

GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.

Terms Moderate.
Apply to THE MANAGER.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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Managing Director.
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CARRIAGES built to order, estimates furnished, outstation orders executed with dispatch and repairs of all sorts done with care and promptitude under experienced management.

FOR SALE.—NEW "VICTORIAS" with fixed or moveable coach boxes, built of seasoned and sound material. Carefully finished throughout.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS, GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every [illegible] t the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer R. RUBATINO, Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on 7th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 7th June, 1889.

THE Anchor Line S.S. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 7th June 1889.

WANTED

A SHORT-HAND WRITER. 120 words per minute accepted. Preference given to experience in Railway correspondence. Salary from Rs. 100 to 120, according to qualification. Send copies of testimonials to

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,
Loco. Dept., N. W. Railway, Lahore.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of AUCTIONEER to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. For form of tender apply to Undersigned.

Applications on the printed form, which specifies the conditions on which the Company will appoint an Auctioneer, should be submitted to the Undersigned by June 20th at the latest.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 4th June 1889.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOATING.—A MEETING of MEMBERS interested in rowing will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY next, 12th instant, (at 6½ p. m., (to consider the advisability of MOVING the BOAT-HOUSE and BOATS to MAHIM, either temporarily or permanently; to elect a sub-committee for selecting a spot at Mahim, to erect the shed and move the Boats. Members interested are requested to be present.

L. PENNY,
Honry. Secretary.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's registered office, No 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, THIS DAY, the 8th day of June, 1889, at four of the clock in the afternoon, for confirming the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 18th May 1889, as per circulars posted to members.

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

E. & A. I. ASSOCIATION OF W. I.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIA ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms of the Association, 53, Medows Street, at 6 p.m., on MONDAY, 10th June, 1889. The order of business to be transacted is as under:—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Report of the Council with the audited accounts for the year 1888.

(2) To elect councillors in place of those who retire under the rules.

C. A. CUTTRISS,
General Secretary.
Bombay, 7th June 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

PANES

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

		Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white	each	4 8	5 0
,, ,, brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	,,	5 0	5 8
,, ,, Turkey red or Turkey lilac	,,	6 0	6 8
,, ,, white, with broad Turkey red borders.	,,	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white	,,	7 8	8 0
,, ,, brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	,,	8 0	8 8
,, ,, Turkey red or Turkey lilac	,,	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

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Being an Elementary Manual on Statics as required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.
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GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,
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PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CHARLES & COMPANY,
TINSMITHS AND COPPERSMITHS,
Opposite Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla.

MESSRS. CHARLES & Co. beg to inform the Managers of Mills and the public in general, that they have STARTED BUSINESS as TINSMITHS and COPPERSMITHS, and are PREPARED TO EXECUTE any ORDERS entrusted to their care. A Trial Order is solicited.

Bombay, May 25, 1889.

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Terms and particulars upon application.
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta. Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS from Colonel Hawes' Tea Estate at Rs. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb., are the Favorite Teas. Largely consumed by Regimental Messes and Officers of the Military and Civil Services throughout India. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, NOW OPEN. Application for admission should be made to Mr. A. STEWART, Head Master.

CRICKET! CRICKET! BALLS, Duke's P. K. D., Crown, Rs. 3-12; treble seam match, Rs. 3-6; Lilywhite's, Rs. 3-10; Four-seam, Rs. 4; I. R. handle cover, Re. 1; Spikes, 10 annas.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

FOR SALE, together or separately, strong ARAB HORSE, 14 hands high. Low seat Dog-Cart and Set of Harness, both in good condition. For particulars apply to W. M. L., care of this paper.

PIANO FOR SALE, Semigrand, by Schiedmeyer. Price Rs. 650; Barouche by Laurie and Marner, in fair order. Price Rs. 900. The property of Major-General WHITE, R.E.

WANTED AN INDENT CLERK. Good salary. Apply "Import," care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced Piece-Goods SALESMAN. Only those who have served well-known firms should apply with copies of testimonials to "P.," care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, The Lodge, Girgaum. The above School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY MORNING next, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock.

THE BYCULLA SCOTTISH SCHOOL and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED by Mr. MacDonald on MONDAY, the 10th June 1889.

TO YOUNG LADIES.—The usual special French M. Class will begin on MONDAY next.—O. S. PEDRAZA, 1, Church Gate Street.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Hummum Street.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGLOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

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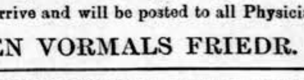

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THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.— Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BOAR HOUNDS	£30 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

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Terms for shorter periods on application.

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Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.

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"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,
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ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Ra[illegible] Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVIN[illegible] INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed [illegible] Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stat[illegible] are every day becoming more and more valu[illegible] as means of bringing the Advertisers' business [illegible] the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonm[illegible] of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains [illegible] largest military garrison in India, a garri[illegible] comprising over 5,000 British and native tro[illegible] Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolar[illegible] garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery [illegible] the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered [illegible] Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about fo[illegible] miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containi[illegible] the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides [illegible] large civil population. It would manifestly be [illegible] source of profit to firms to advertise at the[illegible] Stations, the most important of which ar[illegible] Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram an[illegible] Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards o[illegible] the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will als[illegible] be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah a
Deewa
Callian Junction b
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd a
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum a
Naidongree
Chaliagaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli

Bhosawul Junction a c
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa a b
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Seuri
Sohagpore d
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee a
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona b d
Loonee
Oorooloe
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhound b
Boreball
Deckual and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaums

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah b
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaon
Jehwoori
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marbeh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur a c
Hoodgee
Kurubgaon
Doodoeh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad a b
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksugga
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc a
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulagada
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Mussopigate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Luaidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhorajti
Sanash
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.	
Daily Prices—Beef—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 6	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 3	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6	
Liver, each	0 3 0	
Heart, each	0 1 6	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
Sirloin per lb.	0 3 3	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0	
Beef Salt, English per lb.	0 7 0	
Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Kid (Small)—		
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort „	...	0 9 0
Fore „ „	...	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart „	...	0 6 0
Pork Fresh and Salt—		
Pork Fresh, per lb.	0 3 6	
Pork Salt, country, per lb.	0 4 0	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0	
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0	
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0	
Poultry—		
Geese, each	4 0 0	
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0	
„ Hens, each	3 0 0	
Ducks, large, each	0 15 0	
„ Middling	0 12 0	
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 8 0	
„ „ middling, each	0 7 0	
Chickens, large, each	0 7 0	
„ small, each	0 4 0	
Eggs, each	0 0 5	
Guinea Fowls, each	2 4 0	
Pigeons, per pair	0 12 0	
„ young, per pair	0 9 6	
Milk and Butter—		
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6	
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0	
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0	
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0	
Butter, English, per tin	1 5 0	
Cheese, English, per tin	0 12 0	
Bread—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 4 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6	
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	12 0 0	
„ „ 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	9 8 0	
Firewood—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0	
Babool, per candy	5 0 0	
„ per maund	0 3 3	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 4 0	
„ „ per maund	0 3 0	
Aine, per candy	5 8 0	
„ per maund	0 3 3	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 4 0	
„ „ „ per maund	0 2 3	
Kurmell, per candy	4 8 0	
„ per maund	0 2 6	
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0	
„ per maund	0 4 0	
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 8 0	
Oil—		
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0	
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0	
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5 0 0	
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0	
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	5 8 0	
Castor Oil, per maund	4 12 0	
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin	2 8 0	
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund	5 0 0	
Ghee—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0	
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0	
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0	
„ common, country, per bottle	0 1 3	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0	
Sugar—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 13 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 11 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9	
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 12 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 10 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 2 0	
Grain—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0	
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0	
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	4 0 0	
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 0 0	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 4 0	
Oorced, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 8 0	
Oorced Dall, per phurra	5 4 0	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 8 0	
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 8 0	
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0	
Do. Common, per phurra	4 12 0	
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 0 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 4 0	
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 4 0	
Barley (new), per phurra	2 0 0	
Do. (old) do.	2 0 0	
Oats, per phurra	4 0 0	
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 12 0	
Linseed, per phurra	4 8 0	
Maize, per phurra	2 8 0	
Moong per phurra	4 12 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	6 8 0	
Mussoor per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. Dall per phurra	3 8 0	
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 0 0	
Peas' per phurra	4 0 0	
Toor, per phurra	2 12 0	
„ Dall, 1st sort	6 8 0	
„ „ 2nd sort	4 0 0	
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 8 0	
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0	
Kong, per phurra	3 8 0	
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per maund	3 0 0	
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. small per maund	1 8 0	
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 9	
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0	
Do. do. do. large, per seer	0 0 8	
Do. do. do. small, per maund	1 4 0	
Do. do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6	
Do. Kurrachee, middling size, per maund	1 6 0	
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6	
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 8	
Yams, red, per seer	0 0 8	
Onions, per seer	0 0 3	
Cabbages, large, each	0 4 0	
„ small, each	0 2 0	
Carrots, per seer	0 0 9	
Cellery, large, each	0 1 6	
Lettuces, each	0 0 6	
Beet, large, each	0 1 6	
Beet, small	0 1 0	
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 3 0	
Tomatoes, per seer	0 2 0	
French Beans, per seer	0 1 6	
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0	
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 6	
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 5 0	
Pumpkins, large, each	0 6 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 0	
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 12 0	
Beans, double, per dozen	0 1 9	
Parsley, per small bunch	0 1 0	
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3	
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4 0 0	
Do. shelled, per maund	3 0 0	
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0	
Do. leaf, per 100	0 3 0	
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6	
Coocanuts, Janghbahar, per 100	5 0 0	
Pickles, Country—		
Mango, per seer	0 1 0	
Lime, per seer	0 2 0	
Mixed, per seer	0 1 3	
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3	
„ small, per seer	0 1 3	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11	
Salt 2nd sort	0 0 9	
Salt do. pounded	0 1 6	

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Shantinath's Temple, Pydownee—Shri Jam Vidhya shala, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Umballa (s), from Calcutta; R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa; Clan Forbes (s) and Persia (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bishopsgate (s) and Larnaca (s), for Dunkirk; Clan Macdonald (s) and Henzada (s) for London; and Mobile (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Larnaca, Umballa, Purulia, and Drumburlie entered the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Malwa left the Dock on Thursday.

RAIN SPECULATION.—The usual rain speculation at Mombadavie commenced on Thursday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Bormida will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th May 1889 was 2,10,557 maunds and in money Rs. 10,267.

THE REV. W. BELL, M.A., will lecture in the Grant Road Methodist Church this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Knowledge and Faith." Educated native gentlemen are cordially invited to attend.

A NEW LEGAL FIRM.—We are given to understand that Mr. Motilal B. Desai, B.A., LL.B., who got his degrees in April last, has an intention of joining Mr. Chitnis, the new firm bearing the designation of Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal.

ALLEGED DISHONESTY OF A SERVANT.—Moti Hemma, residing at Nagdevi Street, has reported to the police the theft of three gold bangles valued at Rs. 196 from his house on Thursday. He suspects a servant who left the same day to go to his native place at Marwar.

HOUSEBREAKING AT BANDORA.—On the night of the 4th instant the house of Mr. Robert Conceigao at Bandora was broken into and jewellery and wearing apparel worth about Rs. 500 stolen. It would appear that the thieves, whoever they were, had gained an entrance with false keys.

THEFTS FROM MODY BAY ICE FACTORY.—During the last few days a number of brass cocks and zinc blocks have disappeared from the Ice Factory at Mody Bay. The missing property is valued at Rs. 54-4-0. That the articles have been stolen goes without saying, but who the thieves are has not yet been discovered.

A THIEF FEIGNS MADNESS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Khalidass Muljee was placed before Mr. Cooper on a charge of misappropriating some saris and conducting himself so as to make people believe he was an imbecile. Having been declared perfectly sane by the Police Surgeon, his Worship sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, he having been convicted on several previous occasions.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the People of India Mill premises, Chinchpoogly, respecting the death of Baboo Narayen, aged 15 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in that mill. About 1-30 p.m. yesterday while he was working in the carding room he accidentally got entangled amongst the machinery whilst in motion, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ENTICING AWAY A YOUNG WOMAN.—Abdoola Tharia, residing at Tandal Street, has reported a strange story to the police. A daughter of his had disappeared from home, taking with her ten gold bangles and two gold wristlets, valued altogether at Rs. 300. He further states that the girl has been enticed away by a friend of his named Butchoo Ally. The police are trying to find out where Butchoo and the missing girl have secreted themselves.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Soorajoodeen Dhakoo, aged 40 years. Deceased was a ship's labourer employed on board the s.s. Merton Hall, lying in the Prince's Dock. On Thursday morning he accidentally fell into the hold of the ship, whereby he sustained a fracture to his skull. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and at once removed to the hospital, where he died at half past 7 o'clock on Thursday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Ajjiram Israh, gomasta to Balanath Gyapursad, who has his office on the first floor of a house in Mombadavie, reported to the police on Thursday night the theft of six currency notes of Rs. 100 each from his writing desk. It appears that on Thursday morning complainant went to his temple, forgetting the key of his writing desk. On returning from worship his servant, Kessew Mohun, handed him the key, but the complainant did not open the desk until 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, when he found the notes missing and handed his servant over to the police. Inquiries were instituted, but no trace of the missing notes has as yet been found.

PROVIDING AGAINST BAD WEATHER.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Inspector Jones placed a young Hindoo lad named Thalloo Cooverjee before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing the theft of an umbrella from the Maharaja's temple at Bholeshwar. The complainant, Shamjee Achelljee, asserted that he entered the temple to pay his respects to the Maharaja, and on gaining the doorway, near which he had left his umbrella, he perceived the accused making off with it. On being handed over to the police, Thalloo stated that he had taken the umbrella through oversight, as it resembled very much a similar one which he had received from his father. On Inspector Jones informing his Worship that the lad bore the name of being a bad character, and, moreover, that the statement of the accused was not true, as he had been turned away by his father, convicted him and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Hussain Ali Mudderbux, aged 60 years. On the 31st ultimo deceased was arrested at the Mazagon Bunder by a policeman who saw him go to the steps of the bunder and undress. He was then singing and dancing and behaving extravagantly, seeing that he was insane, and as deceased was about to jump into the sea the policeman seized him and took him to the Byculla police station lock-up. On the 1st instant deceased was admitted into the J. J. Hospital. He was then feverish, spoke incoherently, and was very noisy, relapsing into fits of crying. He continued more or less in the same state and did not sleep, even when narcotics were given. He took no food voluntarily, and resisted efforts to feed him. He never rallied and died at 5-30 yesterday morning. Dr. Gallagher, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was of opinion that the cause of death was exhaustion, following a want of food. The verdict was that the death of Hussain Ali Mudderbux was caused by exhaustion due to want of nourishment, the administration of which he resisted while suffering from insanity.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a noted character named Dhondo Ramjee *alias* Narayen Ramjee was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft, the one of stealing a cotton dhotur, valued at 8 annas, the property of Ragoonath Baboo, a goldsmith, from his residence near the Two Tanks, on the 13th ultimo, and the other of attempting to rob an old woman named Awdee of her silver wristlets from her arm while she was lying asleep on the footpath in front of her house at Cammateepoora on the night of the 2nd instant. The accused was caught on the night of Sunday last and handed over to the police. It was while the accused was endeavouring to wrench the wristlets off the old woman's arm that she raised the cry of "thief, thief," and the accused was handed over to the police. The dothur belonging to Ruggoonath Baloo, which he had stolen on the 13th ultimo, was then found in his possession, and subsequently identified by Ruggoonath as his property. The accused was convicted on both the charges, and on admitting four previous convictions, was sentenced to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Kooshun Poonja was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with assaulting Sonoo Baloo with a stick on Wednesday night last at Chinchpoogly Road. It appears the accused, who is at present unemployed, was recently engaged at the same mill as the complainant, who owed Rs. 1-4 to the master of the mill. On Wednesday forenoon accused met complainant at Agripada, and pressed him for the payment of the amount due by him to the master, when he told accused that he would pay the amount to the master in the evening. About 7 o'clock on the same day accused and three others stopped complainant on the Chinchpoogly Road, and without saying a word the four persons belaboured him with sticks and ran away. Complainant was rendered insensible and fell down on the road. A police sepoy took him to hospital and had his wounds dressed. The same night at 11 p.m. complainant accompanied a policeman and had the accused arrested in a hut at the back of the Victoria Gardens, where he lived, and the stick with which he was assaulted by the accused was also found in the hut; but the other three persons who were strangers to the complainant could not be found. The charge being clearly proved against the accused, he was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NATIVE MARRIAGE PROCESSION.—The marriage procession of a grand nephew of Mr. Khimjee Jeeva, muccadum to Messrs. Volkart Brothers and other firms, which took place yesterday afternoon, formed one of those sights the main characteristics of which vividly strike a new European arrival in a city like Bombay. Little children riding a long line of superbly-caparisoned horses, followed by a band, with the friends and relations of the bridegroom accompanying the bridegroom himself, who, riding an ornamented horse, is on all sides enveloped in a net-work of flowers, the females accompanying the procession singing appropriate songs all the way to the house of the bride, these and other adjuncts of a native marriage procession are sure to attract attention. Yesterday's procession, leaving Mr. Khimjee's house at Mandvie about 5-30 p.m., went as far as the Bhattia Street in the Fort, where the house of the bride's father is situated, and where presents of flowers and cocoanuts were made to each member of the procession. The marriage ceremonies lasted till a late hour. The "fooleka" procession, which came off on Wednesday afternoon, and in which some fifteen hundred people joined, took the same route as yesterday, namely, from Mandavie Street by Hornby Road and Bazar Gate Street to the Bhattia Street in the Fort.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper, the case in which the accused, a certain Santan Pereira, had seriously assaulted a Goanese woman, Archange Siqueira and her daughter, Eudoica, on the night of May 13th, was resumed for hearing, Mr. Dalvi appearing for the defence. It appears the whole assault had been brought about, as the mother of the daughter objected to the accused coming to her house in Dhobie Talao. The husband of the daughter had gone away for some time, leaving his wife under the guardianship of her parents. On the night of the 13th of May, Santan, in company with two others, made their way upstairs about ten o'clock at night and deliberately assaulted Archange Siqueira and her daughter. The old lady was struck with a stick and rather severely dealt with about the head and face, while her daughter received a few kicks from the accused. A certain Mr. Nusserwanji Cowasji, who dwelt but a few paces from the scene of the assault, rushed in on hearing the uproar, for the two womem had been dragged from their rooms, and with the assistance of Antone Xavier Barretto, the husband of Archange, managed to secure the accused and one of his accomplices, and handed them over to the custody of the police. As sufficient evidence of the charge was laid against the accused, his Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and bound him over on a further sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for six months.

CALENDAR.—JUNE, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	June 13th, 6h.	49·5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	„ 20th, 0h.	26·4m. p.m.
New Moon	„ 28th, 1h.	44·9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water H. M.
Sat. 8	....	5 23	6 34	6 14m 6 30a	0 11m 0 3a
Sun. 9	Penticost or Whit Sunday. English mail expected per s.s. Clyde.	5 23	6 34	7 41m 7 31a	1 11m 1 23a
Mon. 10	Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Meeting.	5 23	6 35	8 45m 8 30a	2 3m 2 28a
Tu. 11	Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Oriental.	5 24	6 35	9 43m 9 25a	2 53m 3 26a
Wed. 12	Standing Committee, Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 24	6 35	10 33m 10 16a	3 42m 4 19a
Thr. 13	Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld., Meeting, 5 p.m.	5 24	6 36	11 19m 11 5a	4 29m 5 10a
Fri. 14	Thacker & Co., Ld., Meeting, 5 p.m.	5 24	6 36	0 4a 11 53a	5 15m 6 0a

SIMLA RACES.

SECOND DAY, SIMLA, JUNE 4.

THERE was an improvement in the fields that were shown on the card for this day. The New Stakes was an event substituted for one of the two hurdle races fixed for the day, but which failed to obtain a field.

FIRST RACE.—The New Stakes. For all ponies. Rs. 300. Distance three times round the course.

Major Doran's b c-b p Parah, 10st 1lb (Major Neeld)	1
Mr Lauriestone's b c-b p Charlie B., 9st 3lb (Major Drummond)	2
Lord William Beresford's Bryngwynne, 10st 3lb (Croak)	3

Time—3 mins. 4 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Tradesmen's Plate.

Mr McGregor's b a p Chronograph, 10st 7lb (Owner)	1
Mr Russell Pymm's b c-b m Nettle, 8st 11lb (Weatherall)	2
Mr McGregor's b a p Lady, 6st 13lb (Monahanj) ...	3

Also ran Afghan, 10st 7lb. Helen B and Gloriation were also shown on the card, but were scratched on the course.

Time—61 3-5 secs.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle Race. Rs 500. For all C-B ponies.—14 hands; to carry 12st. Weight for inches. Winners once, 4lb; twice, 7lb; three times, 10lb. Winners of races aggregating Rs. 1,500, 10lb. extra in addition. Distance 1¼ mile, over 8 flights of hurdles.

Mrs Cook's c c-b m Gazelle, 11st 1lb (Captain Learoyd)	1
Mr S J S's b c-b p Fiddle, 10st 8lb (Pearson)	2
Mr Laurieston's b c-b p Charlie B, 9st 6lb (Major Drummond)	3

Time—2 mins. 54 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Trial Stakes. Rs. 150. For all C-B's 13-3 and other ponies 13-2, and under that have never started previous to this meeting. C-B's 13-3 and other ponies 13-2 to carry 11st 7lb. Weight for inches. Distance half mile.

Lord William Beresford's c w h Hardware, 11st 4lb (Croak)	1
Captain Rawlinson's c c-b m Freeny, 11st 3lb (Captain MacDougall)	2
Mr S J Ss g c-b m Bassi, 8st 10lb (Mr Guest)	3

Time—61 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Annandale Plate. Rs. 1,000. For all ponies 14 hands, to carry 11st 7lb. Weight for inches. C-B's allowed 12lb. Previous winners, once 4lb; twice, 7lb; three times, 10lb. Winners of Rs. 2,000, 10lb. extra in addition. Winners of Civil Service Cup 5lb. extra in addition to above. Distance 1 mile.

Lord William Beresford's g a h Shamshad, 11st 3lb (Captain MacDougall)	1
Captain Learoyd's b w m Magnet, 9st 5lb (Owner)	2
Mr S J S's c a g Futteh, 11st 12lb (Pearson)	3

Time—2 mins.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling Race. Rs. 300. For C-B's 13-3 and other ponies 13-2 and under. To be entered to be sold for Rs. 700. C-B's 13-3 and other ponies 13-2 to carry 11st. Weight for inches. 10lb. allowed for every reduction of Rs. 100 in the selling price down to Rs. 300. Distance under half mile.

Mr Kook's b a p Kildare, 9st 8lb (Captain Learoyd)	1
Mr Freund's b c-b m Lonely, 8st 7lb (Weatherall)	2
Mr Laurieston's b w g Maxim, 8st 8lb (Major Drummond)	3

Time—59 1-5 secs.

CALCUTTA ART SOCIETY.

WE give below the prospectus of the Calcutta Art Society, which has at last sprung into existence.

President:—The Hon Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Committee—Babu A. N. Bagchee, Captain A. A. Barrett, Mr. H. Beveridge, Hon. H. Beverley, Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Col. F. W. Chatterton, Hon. Sir A. W. Croft, K.C.I.E., Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, Sir J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Mr. C. T. Geddes, Mr. W. H. Jobbins, Col. C H Luard, Mr. F. J. Marsden, Maharaja Sir J.M. Tagore, K.C.S.I., Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Mr. J. Wood-Mason, F.L.S. Secretary—Mr. E. V. Westmacott, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The first exhibition of pictures and other works of Art will be opened in Calcutta on or about the 20th January, 1890. The following prizes have been offered—

THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDALS.

1. For the best figure subject, painted in any medium.
2. For the best landscape, painted in any medium.

THE SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDALS.

1. For the second best figure subject, painted in any medium.
2. For the second best landscape, painted in any medium.
3. For the best painting of flowers or still life in oils.
4. For the best painting of flowers or still life in water-colours.
5. For the best head, life-size, painted in any medium.
6. For the best picture of animal life painted in any medium.
7. For the best pen-and-ink drawing.
8. For the best model in any material.

The Hon. Sir Steuart C. Bayley's prize, (value Rs. 100), for the best water-colour drawing of a Bengal village or street scene, with figures.

The Hon. A. R. Scoble's prize (value Rs. 100), for the best painting in oils or water-colours by a lady.

Sir Alexander Wilson's prize, value Rs. 100), for the best figure subject, painted in any medium.

Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld's prize (value Rs. 100), for the best landscape or river scene in any medium by an amateur artist.

The Hon. Sir A. W. Croft's medals, for students of the Government School of Art in Calcutta.

1. For the best head, painted from life in colour, in any medium.
2. For the best study of still life in oils or water-colours.
3. For the best example of modelling in clay or wax.
4. For the best architectural drawing.

The Hon. Sir C. A. Elliott's prizes (value Rs. 50 each), for natives of India other than European British subjects.

1. For the best picture, painted in any medium.
2. For the best model, in any material.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott's prize (value Rs. 100), for the best picture of flowers or still life, painted in any medium.

The Hon. Sir Charles Paul's prize (value Rs. 100), for the best landscape, painted in any medium.

Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore's prize (value Rs. 100), for the best portrait in oils, life-size, by a native of India other than a European British subject.

Sir J. W. Edgar's prize (value Rs. 100), for the best study of Indian Mahomedan architecture.

Nawab Ahsanoolla's prize (value Rs. 100), for the best picture of an animal life painted in any medium.

Mr. H. Beveridge's prize (value Rs. 100), for the best set of not less than six sketches, in any medium.

Maharaja Girijonath Roy's (of Dinagepore) prize (value Rs. 100), for the best study of ancient Indian architecture.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN THE FAR EAST.

MAJOR-GENERAL SOBOLEV, of the Russian Staff, has written an article which is thus translated from the Russian by Mr. C. J. Cooke in *Colburn's United Service Magazine*:—

The conquest of India by Russia, and the establishment of a Russian Indian Empire, is such a grandiose enterprise that it is even impossible to deliberate on it beforehand. If it is destined to become an accomplished fact, then the fame of Russia will mount high indeed, and the Russian monarch will count over 400,000,000 subjects. Russia, by connecting the Indian railway system with her own, will give a gigantic impulse to her commerce and industry; the Russian people will grow rich, and become from its wealth and power the foremost people of the universe. All this will probably take place, if a sufficiently strong army be moved on India; but it is so vast a question in its entity that we ourselves cannot solve it. It will be solved, if fated to be solved, by the force of historical destiny. We may perhaps be allowed to assume that, in anticipation of such a possible great future, which should not disturb us and take us aback meanwhile, we ought to give the greatest stability to our interior organisation, and the greatest strength to our exterior ties. To turn aside from good friends is a mistake, and if the Russian nation be destined to stand on an eminence, then that great and fresh people having at its head a powerful monarch, with popular leaders devoted to him and the Fatherland, will know how to sustain its high station with honour and dignity. At the same time we must not forget that the substitution of the Russian rule for the British will bring great relief to the inhabitants of the peninsula, as we, Russians, from our natural disposition, will treat the Asiatics far more humanely than do our rivals.

The abolition of the British sway in India, and the founding of a confederation of States under the protection of Russia, will benefit us but little, both because with such a confederation we should have to reckon, and because it does not offer a perfectly safe guarantee against a new invasion of India by the English and other European nations. The maintenance of the British sway conditionally on a close mutual understanding between England and Russia—this would be the most advantageous result of our march on India. There can be no doubt that it will be much more agreeable for us to have the English for our immediate neighbours in Southern Asia than the fanatical Mussulman and feeble Hindu. It is beyond all question, too, that it will be better for us to be in close alliance with England, the strongest naval Power, than to be constantly struggling with her, because of our rivalry in Asia. For England, as well, the chief condition of her existence as a great Asiatic Power consists in an agreement with Russia.

We presume that, if the proud Britons do not eradicate their malevolent sentiment towards Russia but continue to oppose us on the Black Sea and the Balkans, our advance on India is inevitable. It is, of course, difficult to predict the actual results of this expected event, but we may take it that, when the Russian army moves towards the Indus sufficiently for the English to recognise the danger of the situation, they will at once propose conditions of peace. But then there remains the question: Will it be beneficial for Russia to stop half way? The English will be placed in a critical position, for in the rear of their active army various semi-independent rulers will remain, having at their disposal, in peace time, an army of 350,000 men and 4,300 pieces of artillery. On the absolute fidelity of these potentates, who are exposed to all sorts of restrictions and are very dissatisfied with the British rule, the English are in no case justified in counting. All these are very grave questions, upon which our rulers should reflect deeply; and in such a question of State as that of the existence of a whole empire, everything ought to be thought out beforehand, and nothing left to blind chance.

We do not doubt in the least that Russia will soon take her stand on the frontier of the British Asiatic possessions, for we cannot for a moment allow that the English should at once calmly admit the necessity of changing, as Lord R. Churchill proposes to them to do their anti-Russian European policy. Our forward movement in the direction of India is being accomplished slowly, unlike the rushing torrents as the Asiatic peoples advanced; but, on the other hand, it is more deliberate, more stable. This movement is accelerated by the English themselves; they seem to push us on and hurry us. The approach of the Russian might on India, as has been said, may easily end in an open conflict between us and England, a conflict extremely dangerous for the latter. If, by the good sense of the Governments, this conflict be averted, another danger may be in store for the English—a rising in the country, or even disorder in her Indian army. The inhabitants of India, dissatisfied with the British rule, look hopefully at the approach of the Russians, as is testified by the English themselves. They desire this approach, seeing in it one of the means of freeing themselves from the heavy foreign tutelage. It is, of course, no affair of ours to disabuse them. On the contrary, it is to our advantage to encourage them in this frame of mind, which is so full of danger for our rivals. The English are too eager to show their hatred of Russia, and the population of India, almost to a man, knows that England and Russia are both preparing for the great struggle. This strikes us as being one of the most perilous sides of the British dominion in South Asia. Quite another picture presents itself to our view, if our rivals of old become our true friends; for then their position in India is strengthened at once. We understand the question put by Lord R. Churchill, and suppose that the establishment of thoroughly amicable relations between Great Britain and Russia is only possible by means of a sincere agreement based on mutual advantages. *In return for the guarantee of the British possessions in India depending, in many respects, on Russia, the latter is entitled to demand the guarantee of the possession of the Black Sea. In this sense alone is a settled understanding possible; outside of this understanding, England will be in constant danger of having India wrested from her.* The agreement will be more advantageous to the English than to the Russians. It will spare them continual alarms for India, will calm the inhabitants of the peninsula, who will throw aside their unfeasible aspirations, and, most important of all, will deprive the European Powers of a means of exploiting the Anglo-Russian relations for their own benefit, and the real detriment of England as a great naval Power.

TURKISH CRUELTY IN ARMENIA.

THE *modus operandi* by which the abduction of Armenian girls is shielded and legalised by the Moslem Judges is explained in a circular from the Secretary of the General Committee of the Armenian Patriotic Association, writes a home paper. The polygamous Turkish Beys and Agas, to whom the supply of Circassian girls from the Caucasus is stopped through the annexation of that province by Russia, now have recourse to the following process:—They descend on an Armenian village with several of their armed acolytes, and forcibly carry off to their harems as many good-looking girls and women as they can lay their hands on. On the relatives claiming the reinstatement of the victims, the ravishers produce two or more Moslem witnesses—their friends or servants—who declare on oath that the woman in their presence pronounced the following profession of Moslem faith, "There is no God but God, and Mahomed is His Prophet." ("La Mahi ill-Allah Mahomed Ressoul Lah.") The judge thereupon dismisses the case, on the ground that the ravished woman has thereby adjured her faith and embraced Mahomedanism. His verdict is final. The victims' protests, the fact, as it not unfrequently happens, of their not being conversant with a particle of either Turkish or Arabic, the evidence adduced on their behalf, their age, are no avail. The plaintiffs invoke in vain the distinct prescriptions of the Imperial Hatts lately proclaimed, and the clear stipulations of solemn treaties, which guarantee liberty of conscience and equality before the law.

SUPREME LAW.

The Turkish Judge is inflexible, and habitually replies that the Koran—source of all divine and human law—is the supreme law of the land, and it would be simply blasphemous to suppose that any subsequent enactments could in any way have modified its sacred teachings. An apostate to the law of Mahomed was originally sentenced to death, but through the combined efforts and the intervention of the Great Powers capital punishment was in 1846 commuted to perpetual banishment. In the cases under report, the forced proselytes to Islam are allowed the option of the ravishers' harems or banishment to distant lands. Should a victim effect her escape the Moslem inhabitants, with the cognisance and connivance of the authorities, eventually put an end to her life, for by so doing they fulfil one of the sacred teachings of the Prophet. Moreover, the Armenians can, in no case, substantiate the charge against their Moslem neighbours, for Christian evidence, where the wronged party is a Christian and the Moslem the aggressor, is rejected by Turkish tribunals in Armenia, and no Turk will come forward to give evidence against a co-religionist.

INHUMAN CRUELTY.

The exploits of Moussa Bey, the son of the Kurd Meuza Bey, who was killed about three years ago, during an expedition, are detailed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* to-day. Such cruelty and revolting barbarity as he practises it is impossible to read of. Once, indeed, during last winter, an abortive attempt was made to imprison him, but he escaped. Almost before the Governor's door a horse was awaiting him, and he was allowed to ride off in face of the soldiers. The first use he has made of his liberty is to revenge himself of the man who organised the last petition against him. This was an Armenian merchant named Ohan, Mayor of Arkevank. The brigands encamped some distance out, and the first time Ohan left the village he was seized. Having gagged him, they stripped him of his clothing. They then collected a pile of faggots, saturated them with petroleum, and, placing their victim, bound and helpless, upon them, burned them alive. Since this inhuman deed Moussa has visited a small village, murdered one of the inhabitants, carried off his daughter, and the band, after submitting her to the grossest outrages, foully murdered her. The Armenians justly feel very strongly on this matter. A deputation of between twenty and thirty waited upon the Grand Vizier, and threatened to proceed to the palace and demand redress of the Sultan unless immediate action were taken. Kiamil Pasha of course soothed them with promises, and actually telegraphed to Moush for troops to be sed in pursuit of the brigands.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1889.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	Quotation. Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	120
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	190
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	6 p.ct.	170
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	1,010
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	142
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	170
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1½ p.ct.	150
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussurie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	150
New Oriental Bank	£10	3 p.ct.	£10½
Do. Silver Shares	100	3 p.ct.	104
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	106
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	50

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	4 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	nil.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	80
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 ad-int.	183
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	3½ ad-int	113
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,800
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£1	......	14
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	3¼
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	87
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£10	5 p.ct.	160
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100 y	nil.	65
Do. Telephone Co.	100	......	35
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 15p.sh	350
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	74
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5 p. ct.	98
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	8 p. ct.	107
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 20 p.ct.	125
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	7 p. ct.	110
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	121
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	15 p.ct.	125
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	90
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4 p. ct.	113
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	103
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 p.ct	87
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 9 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	120
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	5 ad.-int	137
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	70
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	70
unbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	58
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	75
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	420
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	180
Fort Gloster Jute Mills	100	nil.	75
Gillon and Co., Lahore	100	y 10 p.ct.	100
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	4 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	139
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 ad-int.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	p. ct.	95
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5 p.sh.	100
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	132
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	nil.	93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	10 p. ct.	150
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	Rs. 3p.sh	62
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	...
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	5 p. ct.	79
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	4 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	nil.	75
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	5 p. ct.	260
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	145
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	140
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	102
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	8 p. ct.	187
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	Nml.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	40
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 4 p. ct.	67
Rangoon Stm. Tramway	25	......	par.
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	67
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	4 p. ct.	88
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	4 p. ct.	85
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	127
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	137
Ditto (New Issue)	50	......	20 pre.
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	20 p. ct.	142
Victoria Mills	100	nil.	100
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	106

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. a	Liqn.
Amluckie	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	75
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	600
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	10 p.ct. a	135
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p.c.t.	95
Bengal (Cachar)	100	nil. a	46
Do. Contributory	80	nil. a	30
Bishnath (Assam)	200	6 ad-int	230
Do. Contributory	100	6 ad-int	115
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3½ ad-int	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct. a	38
Central (Cachar)	200	4 p. ct. a	112
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	35
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	33
Chenga	100	nil a	...
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	3½	75
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	34
Chumta Tea Co.	100	nil. a	Liqn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	15 p.ct. a	140
Dehing (Assam)	90	5 p. ct. a	53
Dehra Doon	100	4½ p.ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	nil. a	82
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	41
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	4 ad-int	136
Do. do. A	£10	4 ad-int	156
Do. do. B	£10	4 ad-int	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	5 p.ct.	48
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	37
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Giolle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	64
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	20 p.ct. a	250
Goomtee Tea	100	2 p. ct. c	Liqn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	27
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	nil. a	58
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10p. ct.	110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	6 p. ct. a	72
Hopetown	100	nil. a	100
Do. Contributory	100	nil. a	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	2½ p.ct. a	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.-ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	10p. ct. a	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13½ p. ct. c	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	10 p. ct. a	67
Jhansie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4 ad int.	70
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.	200
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	120
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	68
Kousanie	100	3 p. ct. a	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	7
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	2 p. ct. a	118
Do. Contributory	200	2 p. ct. a	94
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	15 p. ct. a	200
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	5 p.ct. a	43
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	£100	6p. ct. a	54
Loobah	100	7 p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. a	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6½ p. ct.	70
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	98
Mim Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct. a	88
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	7½ p. ct. a	51
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Do. Contributory	90	nil. a	17
Moran, Assam	180	......	30
Mothola, Assam	100	12 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	12 p. ct.	110
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. c	...
Naga Dhoolie Tea Co.	100	9½ p. ct.	100
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	nil. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil. a	32
Okayti Tea Co., Ld.	65	......	65
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	33
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. a	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. a	86
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	10p. ct. a	82
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. a	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	9 p. ct. a	84
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	41
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. c	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	13 p. ct.	110
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	3 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	nil. a	4-5
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	65
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. c	38
Singbulli & Murmah	100	6 p. ct.	91
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4½ p. ct. a	65
Singlo Tea Co.	100	10 p. ct.	120
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	105
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. a	85

d. nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1888.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1888.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1887.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY, JUNE 7.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from normal.	Wind Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 10th May to date.	Variation 10th May to date.	Weather in past 24 hours.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad	29·558	—·051	—·017	N E	5	94·3	112·9	83·8	+6·1	52	5	...	...	...	
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hot wind.
Jacobabad	29·514	—·073	—·003	Calm	3	94·8	117·6	89·2	+7·2	57	...	...	...	...	
Karachi	29·514	—·062	—·058	E S E	12	93·0	105·7	88·7	+7·0	49	9	...	...	...	Dust-haze.
Ajmere	29·581	...	—·019	S	2	94·4	104·8	85·5	+5·7	36	5	...	...	...	Dark gloomy weather.
Deesa	29·567	—·011	—·086	S S E	14	87·7	105·3	86·8	+5·8	55	9	0·10	1·80	+1·62	
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neemuch	29·636	+·026	+·004	S W	5	89·7	103·3	80·7	+2·9	58	8	...	0·77	+0·06	Threatening weather.
Indore	29·617	—·005	—·021	S	6	88·8	103·9	75·7	+5·3	49	1	...	0·54	—1·02	
Saugor	29·611	+·013	+·001	S S E	7	90·2	107·4	83·6	+4·8	42	4	...	0·33	—0·55	Thr. & ltng. at dist.
Jubbulpore	29·604	—·038	—·004	S	6	92·2	107·1	83·6	+2·8	32	2	...	0·08	—0·82	Dust-storm.
Hoshangabad	29·657	—·005	+·003	S E	5	88·0	110·0	79·6	—1·1	66	...	0·29	0·82	—0·46	Threatening weather.
Khandva	29·642	—·021	—·017	S	10	88·8	106·7	84·3	+5·1	51	...	...	0·06	—0·93	Dust haze.
Raipur	29·598	—·042	—·004	S S W	10	90·0	109·3	79·1	—1·1	53	6	0·15	...	...	Thr & ltng. at dist.
Nagpur	29·653	—·007	+·027	W S W	10	92·2	107·2	85·4	+5·9	42	1	...	0·06	—2·48	Very sultry.
Amraoti	29·654	—·027	+·006	W	9	87·2	104·6	80·4	+2·8	62	...	...	1·28	—0·50	Thr & ltng at dist.
Akola	29·666	—·007	—·003	S W	8	87·4	104·8	80·7	+2·3	52	...	...	...	...	Do.
Surat	29·584	+·013	—·128	S E	F	85·5	84·0	76·1	—3·9	63	8	0·06	0·34	—0·18	Dust-storm with rain.
Malegaum	29·618	—·016	—·079	S	16	84·9	95·8	80·1	+5·5	58	3	...	0·03	—1·34	Gale of wind.
Bombay	29·620	+·108	—·128	S S E	38	82·3	83·3	76·3	—3·5	90	10	5·80	6·59	+2·50	Severe gale of wind.
Poona	29·682	+·028	—·059	S W	9	79·6	80·8	73·5	+0·4	73	8	...	2·74	+0·12	
Sholapur	29·718	—·010	—·019	S W	16	82·8	98·7	74·5	+1·8	62	6	...	0·16	—1·96	
Ratnagiri	29·704	+·031	—·053	S	18	84·9	85·9	76·4	—0·4	73	5	0·06	9·57	+1·84	
Belgaum	29·756	—·017	—·027	S W	4	71·4	74·7	68·3	...	94	10	3·91	11·81	+8·74	Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.
Goa	29·753	+·045	...	E S E	13	82·0	80·0	76·0	...	91	10	4·30	20·94	...	Thunder-storm.
Karwar	29·760	+·023	—·053	S W	S	75·5	83·1	73·8	—2·6	95	10	10·15	33·28	+21·82	Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.
Mangalore	29·805	—·001	—·011	WN W	1	76·4	80·3	75·3	—1·4	96	10	4·08	28·73	+14·18	Do. do.
Calicut	29·858	—·025	+·028	N	6	74·5	77·8	72·6	...	96	10	6·62	22·00	+9·29	Continuous rain.
Cochin	29·859	—·021	—·024	S E	M	77·0	85·2	72·7	—1·9	86	10	3·92	23·04	+6·55	Sea rough.
Bangalore	29·773	—·011	?	W	11	71·5	84·9	67·0	+0·3	82	8	...	1·35	—2·62	
Secunderabad	29·744	—·010	+·004	W S W	12	81·5	101·2	76·3	+1·5	55	1	...	0·57	—1·08	Gale of wind.
Masulipatam	29·657	—·030	—·037	N N W	7	92·8	109·7	84·5	+3·3	63	2	...	0·34	—1·90	
Bellary	29·796	+·017	+·048	W	9	81·5	94·9	74·9	—1·5	73	9	0·12	1·05	—0·52	Dark gloomy weather.
Cuddapah	29·726	—·035	...	W	...	87·8	104·7	80·9	...	54	4	...	1·51	—1·02	
Madras	29·694	—·046	—·088	N W	15	92·7	103·3	85·5	+4·3	49	5	...	0·23	—1·32	
Coimbatore	29·832	...	—·015	S W	6	76·5	86·4	69·8	—1·9	86	9	0·22	0·43	—1·79	
Trichinopoly	29·764	—·046	—·041	W NW	16	84·8	102·1	80·3	+2·5	57	10	...	0·65	—2·03	
Negapatam	29·751	—·047	—·036	W S W	12	87·3	99·1	81·8	+2·6	54	3	...	...	—1·47	Sultry.
Colombo	29·869	—·020	—·029	W S W	10	84·5	87·0	78·0	...	74	6	0·08	10·21	+1·29	

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly in Sind and the North-West Provinces, and moderately in Berar," the Central Provinces, Mysore, and over the whole of the southern portion of the Peninsula. On the West Coast, from Karwar to Surat, there has been a slight rise. The barometric depression accompanying the storm which yesterday lay in the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay has moved further northwards, and appears to be passing up the Kathiawar Coast in a north-westerly direction. This morning its centre was nearly off Verawal. The northward movement of the depression has caused a rapid rise of the barometer at Bombay, and in front of the depression pressure appears to be giving way slowly.

The average wind velocity at Bombay during the past 24 hours was 38 miles an hour, which is 8 miles an hour higher than that on the preceding day. At 8 A. M., this morning, the velocity at Bombay was 40 miles an hour and S.S.E. in direction. Strong winds with a tendency to cyclonic circulation still prevail all along the West Coast north of Karwar.

Temperature is everywhere from 2° to 11° above the mean of the time of year except in Bombay and on the Malabar Coast. The highest temperature (118°) is still reported from Jacobabad, and 19 other stations report temperatures of from 100° to 110°.

Skies continue overcast all down the West Coast, and heavy rain has fallen at all Coast stations from Cochin to Bombay. At Karwar over 10 inches has fallen Other Coast stations report rain in moderate amounts, and showers have fallen at Deesa, Hoshangabad and Raipur. Belgaum reports steady rain for the last 12 hours, but the fall has been less than 4 inches.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WHIT SUNDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral.—Merbecke.—Hymns 155, 319, and 220.

4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 157, 207, and 154.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Simper in F.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.

Thursday, Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun Week—

7-15 a.m. Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.—MALABAR HILL.

11 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 156, 210, and 157.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 207, 154, and 211.

The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck. Subjects. "Pentecost." "The Giant Killer."

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

8 a.m., and 6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Fort.

Temporarily at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, near Apollo Bunder, Rev. J. E. Robinson, Pastor. Divine Service at 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. Morning Subject: "God's Gift of Quietness." Evening Subject: The Law of Heredity in the Moral Realm."

Grant Road.

Rev. C. E. Delamater, Pastor. Divine Service at 8-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Sunday School 7-30 a.m., Gujerathi Service at 1 p.m., Marathi Sunday School at 3 p.m., and Preaching Service at 4 p.m.

Mazagon.

Evening Service at 6 o'clock. Sunday School at 8 a.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 157, 207, and 260.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—152, 211, 156.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon by Br. Beale.

5-10 p.m.—Children's Service.

6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral with Sermon by F. Gardner.

Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Alms for St. Peter's Home.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SAILORS') CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 a.m.—Matins.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Daily 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.

Hymns 128, 96, 104, and 350.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Merton Hall, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 241, 246, and 394.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 253, 251, and 548.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins, Sermon, and Holy Communion.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 151, 155, and 207.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 138 and 139. Offertory for "Children's Gift."

6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 153, 154 and 156.

A LOVELY, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, so and fair hands and arms are assured to those ladies who use Rowlands' Kalydor, which is a most healing, soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth, and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Col F Hunter, C B, C S I, Pol-Agent to G G, Cutch, Mahableshwar
Miss Hunter, Mahableshwar
Mr J A Baines, C S, Surat
* Major Russell
* Lieut and Mrs Ffrench
* Mr J W Scott, Poona
* Mr F L Goldsmid, England
* Mrs Scott, England
* Mr R Horsfield, England
* Mr T Horsfield, England
Mr H Blackwell, Bombay
* Mr S J Mercers, Marmagao
Mr C R Brendon
* Capt S G Smith, R A, Mhow
* Dr A Harding, M S, Mhow
* Mr Alfred Alone, Lucknow
* Capt J Mosse, Burmah
* Dr C Cronin, M S, Burmah
* Rev H Fitzpatrick, Khandalla
Mr T Knight
* Mr and Mrs H M Hewett, Khandalla
* Capt F Deane, Poona
Mr F S Lamb, IM, Bombay
Capt T Townsend, R A, Bombay
* Mr T S Hamilton, C S, Dist Judge, Surat
Mr and Mrs S Piper, Bombay
Rev and Mrs R Boyd, Matheran
* Mr and Mrs Henke, Bhaunagar
* Mr J Elliot, Poona
* Rev Preiswerk
* Rev Th Oehler
* Capt R V Phillpots, R E, Roorkee
* Mrs and Miss Murray
* Miss Hemming, Jeypore
Dy Surg-Genl and Mrs H Cook, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Davidson, R A, Bombay
Lieut and Mrs T Moss, B S C, Bombay
Mr G de Beldt, Bombay
Mr F Pickard do
* Mr J North do
Mr A Conley, do
Mr B Schanabel, do
Mr W Barrett, do
Mr I G Hall, do
Mr J Freeman, do
Mr M L James, do

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 31.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Bengal Light Infantry—Lieut A J Jamieson, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Maxwell, seconded on appointment as Commandant, Lakhimpore Military Police Battalion.

11th Bengal Infantry—Major V A Schalch, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Ommanney, appointed Comdt, 39th Bengal Infantry.

Capt W K Downes, DSO, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Schalch.

24th Punjab Infantry—Lieut F W Hallowes, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Cheyne, transferred to the half-pay list.

2nd-Lieut W C Blair, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Dunsterville, tranferred to the 20th Punjab Infantry.

39th Bengal Infantry—Lieut-Col E P Ommanney, 2nd-in-Command, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be Comdt, vice Chambers retired.

Capt G A McCarthy, Wing Offr, to be Wing Comdr, vice Hancock, promoted Second-in-Command.

42nd Goorkha Light Infantry—Major H FitzG Stevens, Wing Officer, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Brydon, retired, dated 1st Oct 1888.

Capt H J Bolton, Wing Officer, 1st Battn 4th Goorkhas, to be Wing Comdr, with effect from date of joining, vice Abbott, retired.

5th Punjab Infantry—Lieut R C Luard, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Ben S C to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation.

Major L B Irwin, Dist Staff Officer, 2nd-class, Rawal Pindi Dist, to officiate as Dist Staff Officer, 1st-class Presidency Dist, vice Bax, on leave.

Capt F C Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers, to officiate as Dist Staff Officer, 2nd-class, Rawal Pindi Dist, vice Irwin.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers on public grounds:—

Army Pay Dept—Paymaster and Hony Capt F G J Loder, from the 1st Battn Norfolk Regt, to be Paymaster of the 2nd Battn Manchester Regt.

Paymaster and Capt H A Eyre, from the 2nd Battn Manchester Regt, to be Paymaster of the 1st Battn Norfolk Regt.

Royal Engineers—Capt J C Campbell, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to Imperial duty. He will proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations, Part I, para 265, and Part II, para 513 (*j*); and on arrival, he will report himself to the Depy Adjt Genl, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col M F Stokes, Commanding 2nd Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 20th May 1889, on completing four years' service in command of the Battalion; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Major T D W Dund, 1st Battn Hampshire Regt, has been promoted to a half-pay Lieut Coloneloy, with effect from the 21st April 1889, and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England.

Captn F C Bower, RA, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Malta on promotion.

In continuation of G O C C, dated 15th Nov 1888, page 504, 2nd-Lieut R B Unwin, Suffolk Regt, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of his Regt, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned having passed an examination at Fort William in Army Signalling, according to the prescribed test, are qualified as regimental signallers:—Lieut R T Kirkpatrick, 1st Leinster Regt; Bombardier J Funk, 7-1 Northern Divn, RA; Gunner R Walker, 7-1 Northern Divn, RA; Gunner H Wilson, 8-1 Northern Divn, RA; Lance Corpl T Latter, and Privates G Brine, and J Hobbs, 1st East Kent Regt; Lance Corporals P Finn and P Kerwin, and Privates L Lawless and T Reilly, 1st Leinster Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

Army Pay Dept—Hony Major W J D Russell, Paymaster, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

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On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the godown, next to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co's, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Messrs. Kessowjee Toolsidass and Co. and on account and at the risk of Biharilal Suutlal:—

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The lots are now on view.

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On MONDAY, the 10th June, 1889, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 269, and godown No. 29-31, Jackaria Musjid, (near Mandvie), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court and Assignee for the estate and effects of Memon Esmail Allana, an insolvent, the following piece-goods haberdashery, &c., consisting of alpaca, flannel, serge, woollen cloth, blankets, chintz, cretonne oil, cloth, shirts, millinery, socks, tapes, buttons, laces, thread, handkerchiefs, hats, fancy triming, lama, lustre, borders, brushes, umbrellas, cupboards, boxes, &c., &c.

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THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Umballa, Captain Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamship Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W J Rule, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. Philpott, Lieut Magee, and Mr S J Mercer.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, which arrived in harbour yesterday:—From Genoa.—H.E. Vasco Guedes de Carvalho and family, Col G R Pearl, Mr and Mrs Badley, Mr E A Hobson, and Mr Weichedel, and eight deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
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,, Apollo	2051	Atkins	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Recta	1912	Lowe	HJK	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Hampstead	1447	Jones	K	J. Mackintosh & Co
,, Rimpha	1493	Lading	L	Purshotum & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2467	Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, LaBourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	N	M. Maritimes Co.
,, Bishopsgate	1463	Willis	O	J. Mackintosh & Co
,, Larnaca	1422	Steeves	Q	W.&A. Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Bormida	1499	De Negri	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Thibet	1671	Preston	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Berenice	1707	Trobitz	8	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
,, Sultan	1775	Collins	12	V. Ebrahim.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta, May 5.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, May 20.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Tait	Liverpool, May 7.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Bishopsgate (s)	Willis	Antwerp.
	Larnaca (s)	Steeves	Dunkirk.
	C. Macdonald (s)	Rule	London.
	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	London.

The steamer Karagola began to load yesterday for Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
3 Maharaja s ....Leftwich.....Bombay, May 17.
Nowshera s ....Liddiard.....Bombay, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

June 3.—Steamers City of Calcutta and Castle Eden.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.
5 Asia s .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—50 hogsheads ale, Wm. Bell and Co; 14 cases medicine, N P Nathan and Sons.

Arabia s—36 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—61 cases oilmansstores, etc, Cowasji Dadabhoy; 5 cases biscuit and 12 cases candles, S H Bottlewalla; 10 cases provisions, etc, Bolton and Co; 58 cases oilmans stores, etc, A Sumsoodin; 3 cases photo materials, J Neuberg; 10 cases books, etc, Thacker and Co; 6 cases musical instruments and music papers, S Rose and Co; 5 packages billiard slates, Soundy and Co; 187 packages provisions, etc, Treacher and Co; 150 bales candles, D Khanbhoy; 87 packages provisions, etc, Phillips and Co; 10 cases medicine, Kemp and Co; 12 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

Malwa s—12 packages provisions, etc, Bolton and Co; 3 cases pianos, S Rose and Co; 150 cases candles, E Sumsoodin and Co; 27 bales paper, A Abdoolrahim and Co; 16 cases medicine, 40 cases whisky, and 70 cases ale, Treacher and Co; 40 cases gin, D Dadabhoy.

Coromandel s—10 cases medicine, Kemp and Co.

Huzara s—16 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Shannon s—33 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—2 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—335 cases matches, A Shaik Adam; 64 cases biscuits, Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Henzada s—10 cases lavendar, 7 cases eau-de-cologne, S Lilladhur; 2 cases eau-de-cologne, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Malwa s—25 cases liquors, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji.

Merton Hall s—450 cases brandy, Nowroji Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—45 bales wool, C Nanjee: 59 bales wool gunny rags, L Dhuramsy; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 44 bales cotton, G Nursey; 225 bales wool, N Khatow; 5,807 cwts linseed, and 999 cwts myrabollums, Ralli Bros; 510 cwts myrabollums, J Essa; 46 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 88 bales rags, L Ramji.

Recta s—25 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 16 bales wool, T Chimandas; 30 bales wool, H Khialdas, 80 bales cotton waste, J Janmahomed; 370 bales cotton waste, R Khanmahomed and Co; 520 bales cotton waste, G Meyajan.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—63 cwts gum arabic, H Lalljee and Co; 12 bales tanned skins and 1 bale tanned hides, M Shapurjee and Co; 5 cwts ramputree, and 200 lbs mace, B Sajun; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 165 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 65 cwt gum, S Runchordas; 82 cwts gum, D Khimjee; 145 cwts gum, N Mowjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Drumberlie s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 2,009 cwt. linseed and 298 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hampstead s—120 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rimpha s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 460 bales cotton, and 2,170 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 475 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts linseed, and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 8,002 cwts linseed, and 4,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Apollo s—440 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 210 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—981 cwts myrabollums, Beyts, Craige and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—4 cases cow bazaar, L Chuttoo; 7 cwts ganda horns, Yue Lan Ching; 7 cwts cloves, S Esoofally; 10 bales twist, S J David and Co; 7 cwts ivory and 6 cwts moyeteeth, M M Essabhoy; 21 cwts cloves, Quan Lan Esoo.

Berenice s—600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—10 bales twist, S J David and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 6.

Stewart, Col, Ms, 1st Cav H C, on remount duty, from Hingolie.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 7.

Phillpotts, Capt, Bo R E, on leave m c, to England.

JUNE 8.

Chapman, 2nd Lieut, Bo, R A, on private leave, to Khandala.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th June, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·494
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·892
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of Wind.*	E, SE, SSW, S, SSE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	955
Fall of Rain	3·31
Total fall during month	3·38
do. year	4·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th June	2·54

* From midnight to midnight.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

SILVER moved up further ⅛d. per lb. in London yesterday, say to 42 3-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were still unaltered. Consols remained at 98⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 108½. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 86½. The Indian Council made an extra allotment of about a lakh of Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4½d., showing an advance of 1-32d. on the rate obtained on the previous day. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the Reserve had fallen off by 2 per cent. since the previous Wednesday, making it stand at 41 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent. and in the market rate of discount there had been no further change. The shipments of specie for the week to Bombay are £30,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold.

In General Produce, Linseed continued firm at some further advance in prices, Calcutta seed to arrive by both routes and Liverpool quality being quoted 3d. per quarter higher. Bombay seed remained at 42s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was dull and unaltered in value. Wheat was quiet, and the last quotations are repeated for all kinds.

There was rather less doing in Liverpool yesterday, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive, however, of 1,000 bales of Surats; but the market closed steady generally, and Surats firmer. Mid-American Cotton remained at 6d., and in Surats the only alteration was in Fine Broach, which was 1-16d. higher, at 5s. 11-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were unchanged for July-August deliveries, but 1-64d. lower in all other positions. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 11 3-16 cents remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but September Futures were 2 points lower at 10·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports, as all through this week, were 1,000 bales, making the total figures for the three years compare as follows:—

	1889	1888	1887
Thursday's Receipts	1,000	3,000	500
Five days' do	5,000	16,700	3,500
Since 1st Sept. 1888	5,464,000	5,384,200	5,177,600

As the week draws to a close, business in our local Cotton Market becomes still more restricted, and to-day's purchases are put down at under 1,000 bales, made up of Bengals, at Rs. 200-5½, of which some 300 bales changed hands; Dugras, at Rs. 219, Barsee at Rs. 215, and Westerns at Rs. 217 per candy. The tone of the market, however, has been steady, and quotations generally are unaltered.

WHEAT.—There has been no improvement in the demand in this market to-day, and only a moderate business is reported as the basis of our last quotations, the feeling, however, being still steady.

SEEDS—*Linseed* has been less enquired for to-day and altogether there has not been much life in this market; but we still call the tone steady at our previous rates for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,056	bales.
Wheat	18,317	cwt.
Linseed	11,773	"
Rapeseed	12,228	"
Gingelly	1,185	"
Poppy seed	1,630	"
Castor seed	1,503	"

FREIGHTS are firm, and business has been done for Antwerp at 20s. per ton; but little else has transpired, there being little cargo offering, and only a slight enquiry for forward room.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver ⅛d. per oz. higher in London, this market opened with a rather firm feeling at last evening's quotations generally, though ready Bank Telegraphic was to be had at 1-32d. better, without finding takers. The tone has since been steady, but business has continued very dull, scarcely anything having been done either way, but enquiry for remittance being almost *nil*. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
France	do.	1·71¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm. Fours for cash have remained at 100½ all day, and some business is reported at the rate. For the next account 100⅝ was mentioned at one time, but 100 9-16 has been the rate at which the bargains reported have been booked. For the end of July 100⅝ to 100¾ have been quoted, but we heard of nothing being done to fix the quotation. For 4½ per cents. 104⅞ is now named.

SHARES.—With the approach of the season when the falling off in the trade demand leaves much surplus capital for employment in other directions, there has been more enquiry for shares, and we report an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in Mill Scrip in a number of instances as per our list. Empire Fire shares are quoted Rs. 100 higher, at Rs. 800; Bombay Fire are Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 1,030; Clydesdale Dyeing are Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 435; Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 660 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	119

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	R	430
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	95
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	320
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	–
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	–
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	600
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	400xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	775
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,180
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	770	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	775
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	00	50	Rs. 15	675
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	555
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	555
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	710
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	145
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	...	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	..	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	840
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	730
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	685
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	570
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	25	Rs. 15	320
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	50	Rs. 25	710
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original Increased	600 1,483	500 250	 2	Rs. 14	100
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	–	850
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,025
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	665
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,015
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	0	100	Rs. 55	145
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560xd
Maharaja Mysore S. & Mfg. Coy	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	110
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,650
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,225
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	750xd
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,000	...		270
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 10	115xd
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 1	70
Presidency Mills Co. Limited	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,065
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180		125	...	55
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	920
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,222½
asson S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	2,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		100	1,000	Rs. 60	1,325
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	470
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	275
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500	..	405
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	930
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500		501
Western India S. & Mf. Co. Ld.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	575

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

DEATHS.

ELLICE—June 1, at Peshawar, from enteric fever, James Arthur Ellice, 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late General Sir C H Ellice, G C B., aged 20 years and 9 months.

LEAKE—June 1, at Naini Tal, Edmund Maurice, infant son of Surgeon-Major George Dalton Leake, M S, and Mrs Leake.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.

THE important discussion in the House of Commons, which it was the purpose of the motion introduced by Mr. Chaplain as the mouthpiece of the bi-metallists to evoke, will direct public attention to the difficult problem which awaits solution; but it is already evident that the Government will not commit itself to an official acknowledgment of the desirability of bringing about an international agreement with a view to the rehabilitation of silver. This was indeed to be expected. The interests opposed to any change endangering the monopoly of gold which has given the great London capitalist the financial control of the world's commerce are too powerful to be trifled with. Until quite recently the Government would not even give a hearing to doctrines so heretical as to call in question the soundness of the theory that English commerce owed its supremacy to the virtual monopoly of the gold of the world. The representatives of the British Government sent to the International Conferences concerned to take the question of bi-metallism into consideration were forbidden to enter into any discussion calculated to alter in any way conditions which were deemed to be essential to the welfare of the country. The course of events has brought about a noticeable change in this attitude. Quite recently Lord Salisbury recommended an influential deputation of bi-metallists which waited on him to make every effort to convince the forthcoming International Conference of the soundness of their views. In effect this was telling the deputation that the English Government is already at least half converted, and that the chief difficulty lay in converting the Continental Powers—who have been long since converted and have complained bitterly of the obstinacy with which Great Britain has hitherto turned a deaf ear to all arguments on the question. The disposition to regard the question as one that is at all events open to argument has been brought about mainly by the labours of the Currency Commission, which have satisfied public opinion, hitherto sceptical on the point, that an International agreement would establish an equilibrium of value between gold and silver. If such an equilibrium can be maintained, the difficulties standing in the way of fixing a ratio can easily be surmounted. Mr. Chaplin's resolution places in the fore-front the reasons by which he proposes to influence the House with regard to the injury inflicted on the finances and the Government of India by the recent divergence in the value of the precious metals. But more stress is laid on the difficulties placed in the way of trade between the United Kingdom and the countries which possess a silver standard. To this cause is attributed in a material degree the prolonged depression of trade and agriculture and the irregularity of employment for vast numbers of the population. In this view of the matter it is well-known that the millowners of Manchester fully concur. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising to find that Mr. J. M. Maclean is the mover of an amendment declaring that the report of the Currency Commission is inconclusive, and that, therefore, the Government is not warranted in taking any action in the matter.

The resolution asks the House to affirm not only that the Government of India has been prejudiced by the abandonment of the bi-metallic system on the Continent which prevailed prior to 1873, but that the long depression of trade, which has weighed upon British industry ever since, is to be ascribed to the same cause. The House is further invited to urge on the Government the importance of consulting Germany and the United States as well as France and the other countries forming the Latin Union to join Great Britain in a conference with a view to establish a bi-metallic system by international agreement. An International Conference is already decided upon, but the passing of this resolution by the House of Commons would, of course, pledge Great Britain beforehand to international bi-metallism. It is not to be expected that so sweeping a resolution will be carried. Mr. W. H. Smith stated that the Government cannot agree to a change until they are convinced that the commercial classes deem it necessary. This is an intimation that the Government would not much object to pressure being applied in the direction indicated, but that just at present they are not disposed to take the initiative. The debate stands adjourned till the 17th instant, when, no doubt, Mr. Gladstone will speak against the motion. The Liberal leader is known to be opposed to bi-metallism, and his opinion on such a question will have considerable weight, both with the Government and the House. Mr. Goschen may be expected to follow Mr. Gladstone. The presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the Prime Minister received the deputation of bi-metallists recently, may be taken as an indication that his views are not adverse to some change, if it can be effected without risking too much.

UNTIL the evidence accumulated by the Currency Commission showed good grounds for the conclusion that a fixed ratio between silver and gold can be effected by an international arrangement similar to that which obtained a proportion of one to fifteen and a half for the best part of the century. The strongest contention of the mono-metallists was that the relative value of the precious metals depended entirely upon the quantity of each produced by the mines. Some striking facts bearing on this aspect of the question are set forth in an article in the *National Review* by Mr. Moreton Frewen. The Currency Commission has shown that the outturns of the mines, gold and silver alike, bears an infinitesimal proportion to the value of other kinds of property which those metals are used to represent. The yearly output of silver is about twenty millions sterling. If the debts of Great Britain alone were to be paid in silver, as the "cheaper metal," twenty millions worth of metal would not go far, for the debts of all kinds of United Kingdom come to four thousand millions sterling. Obviously a desire on the part of the universal debtor to utilise the cheaper metal for the liquidation of his liabilities would send up the price of that metal; and he would be forced to have recourse to the other metal, which would then become more economical for his purpose. The debtor will pay in the metal which is the cheaper at the moment, and thus by a self-acting process will immediately raise its value to the ratio fixed for international convenience. The indebtedness of the world reaches the unimaginable total of thirty thousand millions, while the output of gold and silver amounts to forty millions. If the debts be payable in one or the other metal in the proportion of one to fifteen and a half, the fluctuations in the supply of either can have only an inappreciable effect. It has been said by a mono-metallist of considerable imagination that silver mountains exist which will swamp the metal market and that silver will become as common as paving-stones! What then would become of the fixed ratio? What the world has to deal with is, not what is conceivable, but what is probable, according to actual experience. The French system of the fixed ratio survived three successive shocks—those of the gold discoveries in Siberia, California, and Australia, and yet was not brought to the ground. The fact is that there is a limit to the output of gold and of silver alike, and that, however great the productiveness of particular mines may be for a certain period, the cost of production spread over all the mines increases so considerably the cost of placing the precious metals on the market that the supply must be always limited. Indeed, the quest for gold and silver would be for the most part abandoned as an unprofitable investment of time and capital if it were not for the gambling spirit which is so strong in human nature. Mr. Kimball, the Director of the United States Mint, says that the cost of silver is believed by most of those conversant with the mineral industries to be a multiple of its value. A few mines yield great returns, but the majority of mines, which in the aggregate contribute most of the silver sent to the market, pay no interest on the outlay. Mr. Kimball takes to task Professor Austen, of the English Mint, for the tables prepared by him for the Currency Commission, and affirms that he has arrived at a false conclusion because he based his calculations on the few mines which paid and eliminated the larger number which were worked at a loss. If the silver market had only the successful ventures to look to for its supply of silver, it would be in a sad way, Mr. Kimball declares. It appears that the statistics collected in California in 1876 showed that in the year 1853, while the wages of the 140,000 labourers employed at 28s. per day amounted for the year of three hundred days the total product of gold, mint value was £13,000,000. In 1856 the rate of wages had fallen to 16s. and the number of miners had risen to 150,000; their wages amounted to £36,000,000 and the return of gold to £11,000,000. In 1874 30,000 labourers were employed at ten shillings a day. Their wages came to £4,500,000, the output of gold was £3,000,000. The balance sheet would show a further debit against the gold obtained, for the expenditure on machinery, for roads to the mines, and for capital invested in the purchase of mines. The Australian Commission on Mines shows that in 1854 the average monthly outturn per miner was one and a half ounces, worth £5-12. At that time miners were receiving £13-2 per month and general labourers £20 per month. Matters do not appear to have mended much since. The list of mines in the *Economist*, which are those permitted Stock Exchange quotation, shows that the amount paid up always exceeds the selling price of the shares. Taking all these facts into consideration, it is not likely that even the exhaustless energies of human cupidity will avail to bring into the market either gold or silver in quantities which are likely to enable us to have our pots and pans made of gold or blocks of silver as common as paving stones. The bankers and capitalists of London find their account in the gold currency, and they will fight hard to maintain their monopoly. No Government can afford to disregard the power which they wield unless it be sustained by the full strength of those who are interested in affecting a change. Within ten years there has been an excess of exports of gold over imports of £8,000,000, to say nothing of the abstraction of sovereigns from the currency for manufacturing purposes. This constriction of the gold currency contributes to the appreciation of the value of gold, which adds so enormously to the wealth of great capitalists. Bi-metallism will change all that.

WE are glad to see that the sweeping statement of a London paper that a million Ragonath Rows should come forward to declaim against social abuses such as child-marriage before the British Government can be justified in interfering in matters which form in popular conception part and parcel of the national religion is subjected to wholesome criticism in the Madras *Hindu*. It is pointed out that as a matter of fact child-marriage and the objection to widow-remarriage are not supported chiefly or mainly by supposed religious sanctions, but are adhered to because they have existed from time immemorial, and because they obviate inconveniences which would otherwise arise owing to the existing system of caste and the strength of popular prejudices. The religious obligation is elastic enough; it does not prosecute or even approve the practice which prevails in some parts of the country as in Gujerat, when not children merely, but infants in arms and even infants yet unborn are married and given in marriage. This exaggeration of a custom which has its chief strength in traditional usage founded on the practical considerations which compel parents to provide husbands for their daughters very early in life under pain of seeing them grow up unmarried has really no support from the Shastras. As girls cannot marry out of their caste, and the number of possible husbands within the caste is very limited, the husbands must be secured as early as possible, and to this social necessity everything is made to give way. On the other hand, in many castes it is the custom to defer marriage till the girl has attained the age of twelve and religion is found to throw no obstacle in the way of that course. No penalty is imposed for delaying marriage, and none is imposed by anticipating matters and celebrating the marriage of children yet to come into the world. It would be interesting to know what provision is made when these marriages are celebrated for such an untoward event as the child being born of the wrong sex. But, no doubt, human ingenuity has found a plausible explanation of such a mischance. We have pointed out that in regard to the supposed religious prohibition of widow-remarriage, the disability applies to only one million out of the twenty-one millions of India. Twenty millions of widows are, so far as religious sanction goes, perfectly free to remarry, as free as the couple of million of Mussulman widows are. The difficulty is that of finding husbands who will marry a widow while the marriage market is so largely stocked with spinsters all under the imperious necessity of getting married. Tradition and custom are here again the chief obstacles, and the writer in the Madras paper rightly reproves writers in the English papers and exponents of English opinion for a want of regard to the facts when they object to legislative interference on the ground that the prevailing social customs are an essential part of the religion of those who practice them. The lower classes, no doubt, see little or no difference between custom and religion; but it is precisely those castes which have least to do with child-marriage and consequent early widowhood. The higher castes which have come to regard these practices as symbols of their respectability understand very well the difference between the force of custom and the obligations of religion. The educated Hindus who desire to put an end to these practices, themselves belong to these higher castes. The movement in favour of reform is not in any sense due to low-caste initiative, for in truth in these particular matters the low-castes have never felt the shoe pinch, and they owe to their lowly position an elasticity of custom which permits them to modify even traditional usages to suit the exigencies of actual life. We have called attention to the fact that in the Mahratta country and to a certain extent in Gujerat the castes which live by their labour have improvised a system of divorce which does not yield to the matrimonial legislation of the more advanced States in America in simplicity and boldness. Husbands and wives alike claim the right when aggrieved by some patent fault on the part of his or her spouse to bring the matter to the notice of the Punchayet; and having established the facts and allowed a certain interval for amendment and reflection, proceed to annul the marriage by the insertion of an advertisement in the vernacular papers. To these advertised decrees of divorce is generally appended a notification to the caste and the public that the party aggrieved is now free to marry again and will act accordingly. Of course this system is entirely extra-legal, but amongst the cultivators and those of a like status it is regarded with approval and is accepted as a dissolution of marriage which entitles both parties to make a new beginning. The Madras writer will find in this readiness to evolve unexpected developments from a condition of things generally represented as hopelessly immoveable, a further argument in favour of his contention. That the Government would not be wholly without support, if it took action to put an end to some of the evils arising from antiquated social customs. He urges with some force, that not only in regard to *suttee*, but in such matters as sanitation and vaccination the Government acted in apparent defiance of popular sentiment, without evoking any resistance. It was felt that the religion was not really in question, and the good sense of the country approved of the steps taken. Were a law to be passed prohibiting the worship of images in the temples, the consequences would, he allows, be serious; but he holds that without waiting for a million of Ragonath Rows to declaim against child-marriage the Government might safely take action in restraint of the practice. The Government will be in no hurry to act on this invitation, but the fact that in an influential organ of native opinion such advice is tendered is an indication that opinion is slowly ripening, and that the needed reform may be achieved without such Governmental action as in a less enlightened period could alone have put an end to *suttee*, and the immolation of devotees under the wheels of Juggernauth.

THE repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act in India is said to have had such disastrous results among the troops out here that it is extremely probable an urgent representation will be made to the Home Government on the subject.

THE question of the extension of the native army reserve is again under the consideration of the Government of India, with a view to increasing the numbers on the roster under the existing scheme.

THE monsoon burst at Khandalla on Wednesday evening (5th inst.), and though it was in a comparatively mild form the temperature at once fell, the change from the great heat being most grateful. During the night and the following day the wind grew stronger, blowing at first from the south-east, and later on from the south-west.

AN army circular has been published containing revised regulations for the admission of probationers to the Staff Corps. Such officers must have completed one year's regimental duty, and not exceed 25 years of age. In the case of officers of the West India regiments, the qualifying service is to be two years. If probationers fail to pass the necessary examinations in three years, they will be removed from the service, receiving a free passage to Europe, and one year's English pay. Exceptions may be made in the case of illness or field service, but only with the special sanction of the Secretary of State. Probationers may be admitted to the Staff Corps in one year, if they have passed the examinations within that period.

THE chief points contained in the Leper Bill about to be framed are (1) the expenditure of funds on, and the appropriation of property to retreats; (2) detention of lepers in retreats at their own request; (3) detention of lepers otherwise than at their own request (District Magistrates will have power to place suspected persons in retreats); (4) discharge of lepers from retreats; (5) recovery of lepers escaping from retreats; (6) segregation of the sexes; (7) protection of the religious belief of the lepers. Local Governments will be allowed to make rules regarding the inspection of retreats, and powers of inspectors, management of retreats, conduct of lepers in retreats, exercise of authority to discharge lepers, punishment of lepers escaped and brought back, and the carrying out of the Act generally.

CONSIDERING the hard work which our troops have done in the Burma jungles, writes a contemporary, it is not pleasant to hear that many of the officers employed have not been able to take their two months' special leave, which was granted as a sort of reward for good services rendered. In numerous instances they cannot be spared from their regiments, and in other cases the period of two months is all too short, considering the long distances they have to travel. The military authorities in India proposed some time ago that three months' special leave, in place of two, should be granted; but the home officials, with their usual cynical indifference where the welfare of Indian officers is concerned, would not listen to the proposal. So the men who have assisted in the making of Burma must needs rest content with the lesser privilege, and take their leave—when they can get it.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir and his brother, Prince Ram Singh, left Srinagar on Saturday, it is believed, for Jummu. Thence His Highness proposed against the strong wishes of the Resident to proceed direct to Simla to see the Viceroy. No good can possibly come from this proceeding, we should say; and we hope that at the last moment His Highness may change his mind.

ANOTHER intention attributed to the Maharaja of Kashmir on his present visit to Jammu is, wiser, and if it had been done years ago, His Highness might now be a much happier and more honoured ruler. We refer to the dismissal of Sawal Singh, whose influence has always been productive of bad results to his master and the State, and who was concerned, we believe, in the recent episode of the "Kashmir letters."

NOTHING has been heard by the Government of India regarding the proposal to reduce the number of members of the India Council. The constitution of that Council was laid down in the Government of India Act, 21 and 22 Victoria, which is a very comprehensive statute and one not likely to be lightly set aside, especially when we know the aversion of the Home Government at present to bring forward any Indian legislation.

THE report upon the railway reconnaissance of the Mu Valley to Mogoung shows that no material difficulties have been found, and the prospects of a good line are considered excellent.

FROM the 25th to the 31st ultimo 4 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 18 native Christians, 330 Hindus, and 57 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 415 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 257. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 5 from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 39 from measles, 103 from fever, 40 from dysentry, 30 from diarrhœa, and 196 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 54·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·6 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Scotch papers by the last mail describe an interesting experiment in electrical engineering, which may one of these days be imitated in this country. The residence of Mr. J. Monteith, of Carstairs House, Lanarkshire, has been connected with the main line by an electric railway 1¼ mile long running through the grounds of the mansion. The motive power is given by the Cleghorn Falls, and transformed into electricity by a turbine which impels a dynamo. The gauge of the line is 30 inches, and a speed of 35 miles an hour is attainable.

A MORADABAD correspondent writes to the Allahabad paper:—"One Nasirullah, a contractor, is in police custody on a charge of criminal misappropriation. The facts are these:—Last February the officer commanding entrusted Government stores, to the value of nearly twenty thousand rupees, to Nasirullah for conveying carts to Ranikhet. On arrival of the carts at the Kosi river, the contractor wrote stating that as the bridge had given way, there would necessarily be some delay in getting the goods across, and he suggested that they should be taken back either to Moradabad or to Bareilly. After the lapse of some time the officer commanding sent his own men to take charge, and when they reached the Kosi, neither carts nor cartmen were to be found. Subsequently several of the goods were traced to Moradabad, where they had been sold in the city.

IT is curious, writes a contemporary, how reports about Mr. Gladstone get into circulation, and, not being contradicted, are accepted as gospel truth. There is no conviction more deeply rooted in the British mind just now than that when Whitsuntide comes Mr. Gladstone is to set out on a yacht circumnavigating the British Isles. According to the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, a Liberal peer, who has a beautiful residence on the Devon coast where he intends to spend Whitsuntide, happening to meet Mr. Gladstone the other afternoon, suggested to him that when this portion of his journey was reached, he should land and pay him a visit. "This yachting tour," Mr. Gladstone answered, "is a very remarkable thing. Everything is settled. I saw it mentioned that the yacht was to be all 'found.' The time is fixed and the passengers named. The only thing lacking is the yacht. To tell the truth, I have never heard a word about it except what I have seen in the newspapers."

DR. DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ recently exhibited at the Paris Academy of Medicine a new alimentary substance, "fromentine," which is obtained from wheat by the aid of millstones. Fromentine is the embryo of wheat reduced to flour and deprived of the oil which it contains. The substance contains three times more nitrogenous substance than meat and a strong proportion of sugar. Thus the amount of nitrogenous matter in it is 51 per cent., while that of the richest meat, mutton, is but 21 per cent., and the proportion of digestible substance reaches 87 per cent. of the total weight. Hence it would appear that it might advantageously replace powdered meat as a concentrated food. It can be used for making soups, and even for making biscuits, the taste of which would not be disagreeable. The wheat germs employed are a by product in the Schwietzer process of manufacturing a flour which can be kept for a long time without deteriorating.

THE Boulangists in Paris are not remaining inactive, and have had a great number of placards bearing the words, "Vive Boulanger!" and "A bas les Voleurs" posted up in various parts of Paris, and especially in the vicinity of the Palais Bourbon. They were torn down by the police as soon as possible. Among the places where the placards were the thickest were the Chamber of Deputies, the streets near the Senate, Place de la Concorde, Place du Carrousel, Gambetta's Monument, &c. The houses of M. Jules Ferry and several other Deputies and Senators, were also ornamented with the insulting placard.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OAKS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks run this day :—

Mr. Jas. Snarry's L'Abbesse de Jonarre. 1
Mr. Vyner's Minthe 2
Mr. Manton's Seclusion...... 3

ILLNESS OF LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

It is reported that the condition of Lord Lytton, notwithstanding the operation he lately underwent, is serious, and will involve his protracted absence from the British Embassy in Paris.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, JUNE 6.

Advices from Massowah state that the Italian troops have occupied Keren unopposed.

THE LONDON PRESS ON MR. CHAPLAIN'S MOTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that the London press in commenting upon Mr. Chaplin's motion generally takes up an adverse position. The *Times* says that Mr. Maclean's amendment expresses the opinion of most sensible people. The *Standard* declares against bi-metallism, and the *Daily News* pronounces bi-metallism to be radically unsound. The *Telegraph* disapproves less than the others. The *Morning Post* on the contrary maintains that the bi-metallists have a strong *prima facie* case and that abundant evidence proves their plan to be practicable.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

The despatch of the Government of India regarding the continuous service in the Royal Engineers goes home by next Tues day's mail.

DISTRESS IN THE GANJAM DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

H. E. the Governor visited the Berhampore Jail on Wednesday, which is crowded with prisoners, mostly concerned in the grain riots of October last, and they are all cultivators. As the cultivating season has commenced, they prayed for a remission of the sentences.

About 2,000 weavers of Berhampore have petitioned for work on Drove Aska yesterday.

Relief measures are urgently required, and the extension of gratuitous relief to women and children in the shape of distribution of cooked food, as also the distribution of seed to the ryots.

The health of the Governor and party is good. His Excellency will remain in the district till the 19th instant.

A public meeting will shortly be held to open a public subscription.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 31st May, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The Anchor Line s. s. Karamania, outward bound, passed the Canal yesterday.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay to-day.

PENANG, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Gwalior (extra) left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅝
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..... 1s. 3⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account 98⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes............... 86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper.................. 67⅛
4½ per cent. „ 70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.............. 108½ ex d.
Bar Silver 42 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £22,600,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; public deposits, £9,600,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; other deposits, £24,800,000 ; decrease, £500,000 ; other securities, £22,100,000 ; decrease, £100,000 ; notes and gold, £14,100,000 ; decrease, £1,100,000. The Bank's reserve is 41 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JUNE 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Communication with Bangkok via Saigon interrupted. Section Moulmein and Bangkok right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 6.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·0

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·9
10 a.m. ... ... 83·8
2 p.m. ... ... 85·4
4 p.m. ... ... 85·0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 6.—Pressure has risen all over Northern India and in the west of the peninsula and south of Bombay, and it is falling briskly in Bombay and Rajkot, and slightly over the centre and east of the peninsula. The storm noticed off Bombay yesterday is hanging between the North Konkan coast and the Kattiawar coast and is apparently deepening. Pressure is nearly a quarter of an inch below normal in Bombay. A gale is blowing over the Arabian Sea off North Konkan from south-east to east. A fresh depression is forming over the Bay. Temperature is excessive in all the provinces. There is heavy rain in Lower Bengal and the west coast.

June 7.—Pressure has increased rapidly in Bombay and slowly at Ratnagiri, Goa, and Karwar, and elsewhere it has decreased briskly in North-Western and North-Eastern India. Storm is approximately passing north-westward along Kattiawar and Sind Coasts. A slight disturbance is apparently forming over the Bay, otherwise the distribution is fairly normal and the wind directions about average. A severe gale was experienced Bombay. Temperature is below average in the Bombay Presidency from one to five degrees and above elsewhere. Excessively heavy rain has fallen on the west coast and showers in Bengal, Burma, and the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	...	0 29	...	0 74
June 6, Thursday......	1 74	1 97	1 70	3 31
June 7, Friday........	3 19	6 43	3 90	...
Total...	4 93	8 69	5 60	4 5

THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

"FACILIS," etc., I shall not finish the quotation about coming down easy for fear my Latin quantities might be defective ; but this proverb 'Facilis' is very applicable to that wonderful glass-house at Addison Road, that began by stabling the Olympic Steeds, and this week has fallen so low as to admit horses of all degrees, from the weight-carrying hunter to the baby pony that looked as if its own light weight were greater than it could bear. Olympia has given up its rivalry of Phœbus in driving the Chariot of the Sun. Its classic riders and carriages are to be seen no more ; but the safer and more luxurious equipages from Queen Street and Long Acre have replaced them, and the driver of the present day—bow-legged, clean-shaven and white-necktied—has succeeded the straight-limbed, classically-draped charioteer of the past.

⁂

The English Horse Show Society has transformed the arena into a jumping ground—a miniature hunting field in which every variety of dyke, ditch, bank, gate, and fence, occur in awfully close proximity. But though the sweet spicy smell of the gorse comes to us from the make-believe fences and the plash of the horses' feet sounds musically as they clear the shallow water-jumps, one does not feel that anxiety to be up and away over hedges and ditches that might be expected. No, not all. It is one thing to cross a stiff country with the hounds in full cry in the wake of a lively fox and quite another to face timber and double ditches in cold blood, under the fitful gleam of the electric light before thousands of unsympathetic spectators.

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There was some very clever jumping and some very neat capsizes, men and women taking their share in the honours in their preserve. Some of the women were as cool and collected as if they trod their mother earth. Probably they were the offspring of a riding school, who had been trained all their lives within its limits. Most of the Amazons wore their hair in fair curls, crisp and short, like a Greek god's. It stayed wonderfully well on considering that it no more belonged to the place than the gorse and the brooks and the gates. These ladies also were remarkable for their finely pencilled eyebrows and dask lashes, which at a distance looked very effective. I admired their habits and their pretty low smart hats more than I did themselves. One girl in dark green cloth with neat little brass buttons, bodice open in a V shape, showing a drab-coloured vest and a masher collar and tie, looked specially nice, though she was almost too wanting in waist to make one happy at seeing her take her fences. One felt she might suddenly snap off like a crocus flower, and break. She may have done so before the finish, for she really had too slight a stem, but luckily for my peace of mind she was still whole when I left. The men looked more in keeping with their work, with their gaiters, and spurs, and loud patterned vests. Why horsey men are addicted to striking plaids is a mystery which I should be glad to have solved. The loud plaids do not at any rate detract from the beauty of the sleek-coated horses, but rather enhance it, so perhaps it is for the sake of contrast they are affected. There are some magnificent horses among the six hundred and twenty-four entries and some very weedy specimens. The prize for heavy hunters was carried off by Muleteer, belonging to Mr. E. Brown of Pontefract. Mr. Stokes of Market Harborough took second with his black gelding, Smoke. The third was Mr. Saunder's bay, Harvard. Sunshine a beautiful light bay four-year-old, took the prize, in light weights, and Jealousy, belonging to Mr. Keevil, was second. Then came the Earl of Shrewsbury's Bon Bon, a beautiful dark horse which looked worthy of a higher award. There was a competition among hansoms, and some very neat turn-outs were entered ; indeed, they were so very neat and so very far surpassed the hansom of the present day as she is drove that I doubt if they were *bona fide*. They shone so brilliantly that they reflected the blue of the sky above Olympia and its various constellations, electric and otherwise. And there was a completeness about the harness that defies description. Fancy a hansom cab horse with a perfect pair of traces, a bearing rein, and a pair of stainless new tan ribbons. It was preposterous. The horses, too, had a way of posing with their feet in exact line. That was more suggestive of waiting outside Buckingham Palace for the finish of the Queen's reception than of standing wearily waiting for a fare on the hard pavement of the cab rank. However, they may be genuine hansoms and hansom men ; surplus ones, of course, that are laid by in tissue paper, like our extra forks and spoons, until they are wanting on a special occasion.

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In the galleries were the carriages and all the etceteras for the stable. There were some novelties in broughams. One pretty one with an entire glass front was lined with blue plush—a perfect little thing, like a dainty jewel case. For children there were patent rocking horses that trotted and cantered or sauntered according to desire. A little boy in jockey cap, silk vest, and hunting breeches rode the spirited animals and showed off their paces. He was a happy little advertisement, and I think most children would have exchanged places with him.

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Two months ago there was published in the *Universal Review* an article under the heading "The Modern Young Man as a Critic." It was an aggressive article, a red rag to that sensitive and easily roused animal, the book writer, Mr. Robert Buchanan, metaphorically speaking, swaggered along with his coat trailing in the dust, and dared the modern young critic to come forward and tread on it. And he came. The susceptibilities of the modern and even the ancient critics of the period, were, roused. They rushed upon their foe, they hurled opprobrium on him (it is opprobrious, I imagine, to call a man a scrofulous Scot when, as he says himself, neither sanitary nor literary troubles have ever affected either his blood or his epidermis), and they finally tore his literary coat to rags. But they did not quench his spirit.

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To-day, in the *Universal Review*, he is as full of fight as ever. "Imperial Cockneydom, a rejoinder to Critics", is the title of his reply, and very smart it is. We see the fierce struggle between these literary wrestlers for the laurel wreaths of fame. And it is pleasant to reflect, while we look at the fray with interest, we are, according to Mr. Buchanan's definition, clearing ourselves of the stigma of cockneyism. For the Cockney takes interest in nothing outside his own little sphere of thought. The Cockney motto is "*laissez allez*." Great deeds and great thoughts have no real interest for him, but he has a cultivated appreciation of them on the æsthetic side. "For Heavens sake," he says, "let us be calm, things may be very bad indeed, society may be rotten to the core, London may be a warren of the poor and the wretched, but all this is really not worth troubling about ; it will so soon be over. To excite yourself over the loss of a Religion is like crying childishly over the breaking of a toy. To protest against public nuisances is to make yourself a nuisance." And so on goes Mr. Buchanan with an occasional divergence into that broad way of talking of what are sacred things to some of us, which, though usual nowadays, is always irreverent.

⁂

It by no means follows, according to Mr. Buchanan, that a Londoner is necessarily a Cockney. "For to be a Cockney, it is not, after all, necessary to be born within the sound of Bowbells ; the word implies, not a nationality, but a temperament, an environment, a habit of mind. The true Cockney, like the true Parisian, regards his own City as the Centre of the Universe ; his own outlook as the one outlook on life and literature ; his own taste as the only taste to appreciate what is pleasant and what is beautiful ; his own little pool of thought and feeling as the one Ocean where a man-tadpole can comfortably push about." Here Mr. Buchanan becomes Carlylean in this scathing comparison of his fellow-man with the lowest forms of creation. "There has never," he continues, "been a great, there have been shrewd and sagacious and delightful Cockneys. The type rises as high as Dr. Johnson, and sinks as low as 'Mr. Gigadibs.' Cockneydom is to Cosmopolitanism what the Gironde was to Jacobinism. Its philosophy is epicurean, its humour is persiflage, its poetry is *vers de société*, and its wisdom is the wisdom of the clubs." Within its own little sphere it is triumphant, because it suits well the temperament of men thoughtless by disposition, and busy in occupation. It has its libraries, its theatres, its journals. It exchanges for a provincial worship of Truth and Beauty, a lightsome admiration for the pretty, the elegant, the *comme il faut*. It quite objects to take life seriously. It regards thought itself as an almost disturbing influence. It occupies itself with the manners of accomplished men, and the nuances of well-dressed women. A glorified Cockney is a sort of literary or artistic "buck" of the period, exhibiting himself in the salon or the theatre, showing to ordinary people the pink of manners, and accepting with easy complacence life as it really is—in London clubs. He has seen the sea at Scarborough and Margate, and he has seen the mountains from the door of an hotel in Switzerland. As the degenerate Roman copied the elegancies of moribund Greece, the Cockney frequently apes the affectations of honeycombed France. He usually has the light literature of Paris at his fingers' ends. Pessimist and epicurean in one, he regards all conduct that is not ill bred with equal sympathy ; with a "one-thing-is-as-good-as-another" sort of criticism, forbearing in appearance, fundamentally heartless. And what has this glorified being to tell us ? About manners, much ; about those questions which determine the thoughts and feelings of aspiring men, nothing. His inclinations are lightsome and practical, and his injunction upon us is, that, since Life and Religion and Philosophy are all a muddle, it is best to exist comfortably, to ask no more of Providence than a good dinner, a cheerful friend, a pleasant well-printed book, a picture or two, a newspaper, and a charming woman to flirt with on occasion. Mr. Buchanan's Cockney is not a very fascinating individual, but I am afraid he is very real. There is nothing more striking nowadays than the one-patterned young man or woman of the period ; distressingly cultured, distressingly nice, and distressingly inane. They might all join in the chorus, "Oh I'm not myself at all," with sincerity. And they have very much of Mr. Buchanan's Cockney's sentiments when he declares you can't make the world any better. You can't keep the monkey blood out of humanity. You can always find a piano or a flower, or a set of verses on a bit of scandal, or a pretty woman, all of which make life gladsome. And when it is all over, when the lute is unstrung, and the golden bowl is broken, you can, at least, go comfortably to sleep.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MARMAGAO, JUNE 2.

DURING the last few days we have had some rain, thunder, and lightning, and from the appearances of the weather and the roughness of the sea we believe the monsoon has set in. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the railway traffic is in full swing and the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers are being rapidly filled up with cargo for Bombay. That this line will pay there can be no doubt ; in fact, we are not far wrong in stating that it already pays its way, which cannot be said of many other new lines. The trains arrive and depart with the greatest punctuality, and not a single accident has yet occurred, which reflects great credit on the railway staff, and in particular on Mr. Pemberton, the Agent and Traffic Manager, who is daily to be seen personally directing and inspecting the works at the harbour and the railway terminus. It is undoubtedly due to him, Mr. Wessey, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Pereira, the Traffic Inspector, that everything has so far progressed so satisfactorily. The Portuguese officials seem quite satisfied, and, we believe, sanction will shortly be granted for the additional capital required to complete the harbour works and to lay down a double line of rails on the ghauts. When this capital is sanctioned. We hope some improvements will be made to the various railway stations, where the accommodation is miserable. That at Chandor is very poor, and as the traffic there is pretty good, the station should be enlarged. Return tickets for passengers travelling to and from Castle Rock and the intermediate places should also be allowed, as is done elsewhere.

As another correspondent has informed you, there is some talk of the working of this railway being transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. This may be a desirable course on the grounds of economy, but certainly it should not be done for the present, or at least until the harbour works are completed, which we do not think they will be before another 18 months, and this, I believe, is also the opinion of the indefatigable Portuguese Railway Chief Inspector, Senhor Mouzinho Albuquerque, who has just left for Lisbon to enlighten the Minister on certain matters now before him.

While referring to the affairs of the railway company, it would be unfair on my part not to allude to the valuable services which are being rendered by the medical and sanitary officer of the company, Dr. J. D. Nunes' one of the earlier graduates of your Grant Medical College, and who for several years enjoyed a considerable practice in Poona. Marmagao, which some years ago was a sickly place. is now the healthiest part of the country, and Dr. Nunes advice as to sanitary improvements, &c., is not unfrequently solicited by the Municipal Corporation in Goa.

The new Governor-General is also said to be an able and distinguished official of the Portuguese Government, and from whom much is expected, considering the manner in which he governed Mozambique and other Portuguese colonies some years ago.

The Minister has instructed the Patriarch Archbishop to select a site for his palace, and he has fixed on the hill near the Cathedral at Panjim, close to the Governor's palace. The foundation-stone is to be laid in July or August next.

Female education, which was neglected in this country, is now receiving every attention, and in addition to the two nuns lately arrived, three more are shortly expected. When these reach here the Patriarch intends opening a high school at Belgaum, which now forms part and parcel of the Archdiocese of Goa. Something similar is necessary in the suffragan diocese of Damao, which is entirely without Catholic schools for girls and we may also say for boys too ; hence the constant clamour from Bassein and Salsette Catholics.

A new church has been built and consecrated at Valpoy in the heart of Sattary, which is about 10 miles from Sanquelim, and for which the people owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Archbishop. Sattary is a district situated north of Goa, where several of your enterprising Bombay merchants, viz., Ritchie, Stewart and Co., Grey and Co., Nicol and Co., and others, took up lands for coffee in 1865, but the elevation proved too low and nearly every one has abandoned the plantations. That which was owned by the late Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and which was subsequently purchased by your citizen, Senhor Commendador Quadros, is the only one now existing. No coffee is now grown there, but the present proprietor has very wisely substituted pepper, cardamoms, betelnut, and vanilla for coffee, and those Europeans who have visited the estates say they grow well there. Roads are necessary in Sattary, and as there is plenty of timber there, it is to be hoped Government will soon devote their attention to roads there and elsewhere, without which produce cannot be easily brought down to the nearest railway station.

Before closing this, I think it necessary to record the death at Chandor of a very wealthy, charitable, and respected gentleman, namely, Senhor Vicente Paulo Fernandes, who suddenly died from heart-disease on the 24th ultimo at the age of 60 years.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA arrived yesterday evening per s.s. Raffaele Rubbatino. It was intended that His Excellency and suite should land at the Apollo Bunder, but the sea being so rough the vessel steamed down to the Prince's Dock. His Excellency on landing was met by the Portuguese Consul and Mr. J. K. Spence, Collector of Customs, Land Revenue, and Opium. After cordially shaking hands with these two gentlemen, His Excellency got into a carriage and drove with his suite to the Dock Gate, where His Excellency was met by the Bishop of Damaun. He was also met at the Gate by Brigadier-General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, Colonel Cunningham and Lieutenant Buck, of the District Staff, and Colonel Wyse, Acting Commissioner of Police. After cordially greeting these gentlemen, His Excellency looked at the troops as they gave the general salute, during which the band played the first part of the Portuguese National Anthem. His Excellency and suite then drove away to Government House. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery announcing the landing of His Excellency and suite.

JOTTINGS FROM SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 4.

WHAT is known as the *Ripon Jayanti* in commemoration of the great and valuable boon of local self-government bestowed by the ex-Viceroy, Lord Ripon, is celebrated here annually. This year the meeting was held, as usual, in Sheth Raychund Dipchund's Gopipura Girls' School, when Mr. M. D.Dadysheth occupied the chair. Several speeches had been made in praise of Lord Ripon and in recounting the advantages of local self-government.

The city has suffered a great deal from the recent disastrous fires and from cholera. It is reported that more than 575 people died of cholera during the last five months. Much sympathy is felt for Shriwad Maganlalji Maharaj, who two or three days after the death of his only daughter lost his young wife and several domestics.

The death of Sheth Jamnadass Parbhudass Vakil, at an advanced age of 74, took place last Wednesday. In his death the local bar has lost one of its valued members, and the Hindu community a leading citizen. He was a respected member of the Parvad Bania caste, to which he belonged, and he set apart Rs. 6,500 in charities, a greater portion of which is to be utilized for the benefit of the education of poor children of his caste.

BOERHAAVE, the famous physician, declared that a man was more likely to get well by climbing a tree than by drinking a decoction made of its leaves. That is, he thought exercise better than medicine. It is on this principle, writes the *Hospital*, that the Queen of Sweden, whose nervous condition has given rise to much anxiety, is being treated. She is ordered to make her bed and sweep her room, besides taking a large amount of walking exercise. This method—the "housemaid treatment," as he calls it—has inspired a cynical journalist with some suggestions which are, perhaps, wiser than he knows. He advises the "Office-boy treatment" for the dyspeptic millionaire, the "groom treatment" for the Crœsus whose liver is too much with him, the "country postmen treatment" for the obese financier ; the "nursemaid treatment" for the hysterical woman who cannot stand a child's cry, and the "old-clothes woman treatment" for the fine lady who faints at the sight of a powder. Probably the "treatments" would be efficacious—if the patient would submit.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"IT is the boast of the European and Indo-British inhabitants of the Presidency to which we belong that they have succeeded in fulfilling their obligations in regard to the education of their children. The educational grants of this Presidency are allotted under so admirable a system that the payments of parents who earn good salaries, subsidized by private liberality, and largely helped by societies at home, have procured us a system of High Schools adequate to the demands made upon us. But below the class who make use of our High Schools, there comes another with much fewer advantages, and the supply of the needs of that class must ever be matter of anxiety." So spoke the Rev. C. Gilder, Secretary of the Indo-British Institution, when addressing our ex-Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Indo-British Institution in Bombay. Although the Institution has never been a rich one, living indeed a sort of hand-to-month existence, it is not only gratifying, but exceedingly creditable to those who have the management, that it should have arrived at the position it now occupies and its excellence as a home of education. The object of this charitable institution, which was first founded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1838, is to provide general and religious instruction for children, according to the principles of the Church of England, and especially for poor children of the Indo-British community. Children of both sexes are received, there being a boys' school under Mr. S. G. Smith and a girls' school under Mrs. Clancy. The whole is managed by a Committee, and the girls' school is likewise under the supervision of a Ladies' Committee.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

It was in the year 1836 that Mr. George Candy arrived in Bombay expecting ordination with a view to his labouring as a missionary to the "Indo-British community" in this Presidency. In a paper adopted by the Diocesan Committee S. P. G some months later, setting forth the objects of the Mission, the importance of the work was described in these terms :—"It is not easy too highly to estimate the important influence which the character of the Indo-British must exercise upon the native population. Living in close neighbourhood with them, and open to observation in all their intercourse and conduct with each other, and with the Natives, the Indo-British are constant evidence and witness of Christianity. From them their Hindoo and Mahomedan neighbours do necessarily gain whatever impressions they may have of the Christian system." The death of Bishop Corrie having delayed Mr. Candy's ordination, he worked for some time as an unpaid lay Assistant. In that interval certain "influential individuals," who did not wish their names to be published, forwarded a gift of Rs. 4,500 to the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, who then filled the office of Secretary to the Diocesan Committee S. P. G., for the objects of the Mission, and promised to contribute largely to its expenses, expressing at the same time their anxiety to promote the welfare of the Indo-British population. This engagement on their part encouraged the Diocesan Committee to present Mr. Candy with a title to orders as "the first missionary to the Indo-British" community. Mr. Candy was accordingly ordained by Bishop Carr on Trinity Sunday, 1838. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, in reporting these facts to the Parent Society, mentions that, of the fund, Rs. 15,000, then available for the maintenance of missionaries in this Diocese, no less a sum than Rs. 7,000 was the bequest to the Diocesan Committee of an Indo-Briton, the late Charles Theodore Huntridge. He adds :—"Regarding the influence of that class of the population to which Mr. Huntridge belonged as very important to the progress of pure religion among the Natives of this part of India, the Committee, at the suggestion of several individuals of high rank, agreed to receive sums of money in trust for the maintenance of a missionary exclusively for the Indo-British. Although the island of Bombay does not probably contain more than 2,000 of this class, yet they exist in very considerable numbers in all the large subordinate stations, and their influence on the Native population is everywhere great." The Parent Society fully concurred in the foundation of the Indo-British Mission, which was commenced on the following plan :—"(1) To establish an English Christian School for the education exclusively of baptized children or candidates for baptism, to be placed under the charge of a master and a mistress, to be resident on the premises. (2) In connection with the school to form a Christian Orphan and Destitute Asylum, for the board and education of suitable objects of Christian charity. (3) To fit up the school-room for divine worship on Sundays, and for catechetical instruction on week-day evenings." A site near Sonapore was subsequently purchased, and a chapel and school-houses were built for the Mission, the former being opened for divine service in 1840 and the latter being finished in 1842. Thus, to quote the words of the Diocesan Committee, was laid the foundation of the Indo-British Mission. For several years the Parent Society paid the salaries of the missionary and of the school-master and mistress, the Diocesan Committee being responsible for all other charges. In 1845, however, the Parent Society limited their aid to the payment of the missionary's salary alone. This decision of the Home Committee was not felt as an inconvenience, the special contributions to the Indo-British Schools having even before this date, through the influential advocacy of Mr. Candy, been sufficient for all expenditure. And finally in 1850, the Mission having attained a degree of prosperity beyond the expectation of its promoters, the Parent Society ceased to be chargeable with any portion of its expenses, Mr. Candy expressing full confidence of being supported by the congregation of Trinity Chapel. In 1860 the Society resumed a connexion with the Indo-British Mission by consenting to let its Diocesan Secretary (Rev Charles Green) be Minister of Trinity Chapel, on the understanding that "the congregation should contribute towards his salary the same amount (£300 per annum) that they were accustomed to pay to their clergyman, Mr. Cousens." Mr. Green died on August 15th, 1861, and was succeeded in December, 1862, by the Rev. C. Du Port as Diocesan Secretary S. P. G. and Minister of Trinity Chapel. The congregation were unable to carry out the engagements as to their contribution towards his income, and it was subsequently abandoned. Mr. Du Port went on leave to England in July 1866, and resigned a few months later. He was succeeded by the Rev. Chas. Gilder, the present Minister of Trinity Chapel, and Secretary to the Institution in 1867. In 1868 a license was issued authorizing the celebration of baptism in the chapel ; and in 1871 Bishop Douglas further granted a faculty authorizing the solemnization of marriages and the registration of burials, thereby creating it a district church. The schools have since 1845 been maintained by the community of Bombay and the neighbourhood.

THE NEW INSTITUTION.

In the year 1883 the directors felt, what had been gradually coming home to them, that it would be necessary to move both Church and Institute to a less crowded and noisy quarter of the city. When the Institution was opened at Sonapore, a more desirable site on the island could not have been obtained. It was open and airy, there being no buildings between it and the sea ; but later on houses began to spring up, gradually surrounding the Institution. What forty years before, or less, had been a beautiful expanse of country had now become the heart of the native town. The Indo-British Institution had become, as it were, transplanted from the centre of an open plain to the midst of evil-smelling streets. Instead of a panorama of the sea and distant hills, lofty walls darkened the windows, and instead of the blue sky above, Hindoos and Pasees hung over and gazed curiously upon the doings of the children in the schools and the worshipers in the little chapel. It was therefore determined to remove ;—but where ? An application to Government for help towards this object was most liberally responded to. A site was assigned adjoining the School of Art compound on the Esplanade and a grant of Rs 56,000 made to the School Building Fund. The old premises were consequently sold off, the Committee, however, retaining possession until the new building was ready. On the afternoon of the 9th of December 1884 the Earl and Countess of Dufferin made their first public appearance after their arrival in India, by laying the foundation-stone of the new Indo-British Institution, which was not occupied, however, till January 1887. The site upon which the new buildings are erected abuts on the Market-road and adjoins the School of Art compound. It has a frontage of 220 feet and is 410 feet deep, the superficial area being about 10,000 square yards. The Church now in course of erection occupies a position near the road. The school building stands at the rear of Church. The style of the school structure is what is known as the domestic Gothic. The main building forms three sides of a rectangle. The side facing west is 172 feet long and those facing south and north 94½ feet long. The structure consists of a ground and an upper floor. The building is divided into two portions ; the southern section is set apart for the accommodation of the boys and the northern section is occupied by the girls. In the middle of the building are quarters for the head-master and head-mistress, each set of quarters having a sitting room 16 feet by 14 feet 3 inches, a dining room 19 feet by 14 feet 6 inches, a bed-room 18 feet 9 inches by 14 feet, and a bath-room. On each side of these quarters there are two class rooms, one 25 feet by 20 feet 6 inches and the other 33 feet 6 inches by 25 feet. In the north and south wings there are dining rooms 40 feet by 25 feet, and separate staircases, four feet wide, for boys and girls. Verandahs, eight feet wide, are on the east, south, and west sides of the building to protect the rooms from the sun and rain. Two circular staircases, three feet in diameter, are provided in the west verandah to allow of direct communication between the dormitories and the master's and mistress's quarters. The first storey is utilized for sleeping accommodation, there being rooms for 134 beds and quarters for matrons on both sides of the building. Each of these quarters consists of a sitting-room near the staircase and a bed-room. The boys and girls schools, which, it may be mentioned, are quite separate the one from the other, there being no communication between them from the interior, are exactly alike in accommodation and dimensions, only from the boys' portion access is got to the tower, from the top of which a beautiful view is got of the surrounding city and across the harbour in the direction of Elephanta. The ground floor of the building is two feet six inches above the level of the adjoining road. The height of the ground floor walls is 16 feet, and those of the first storeys also 16 feet. On an upper storey are two rooms, for boys and girls respectively, which amongst the children is generally known as "The Infirmary." There, when suffering from any ailment, which it is hardly necessary to send them to the Hospital for, they are isolated from the others until they are well. The walls generally are built of rubble stone and lime masonry faced with circular "random stone." The dressings are in Porebunder stone, and the whole presents a very pleasing appearance, comparing favourably, in point of architectural excellence, with the many fine buildings close by. At present there are on the rolls 50 girls and 64 boys, a few being day-scholars, but the large majority being boarders. There are at present, however, no cots in the dormitories, the children being only provided with mattresses on the floor ; but it is the intention of the Committee to put in iron cots when they have the funds required. Some kind-hearted donors have supplied the necessary appliances for gymnasiums outside. In the boys' gymnasium there are trapeze, horizontal bars, and giant stride ; while in the girls' only recently were furnished through the benevolence of Mrs. Yorke Smith, a late member of the Ladies' Committee, a giant stride and swing.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The new Church of the Holy Trinity, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Bishop of Bombay on the afternoon of Friday, the 25th February, 1887, is now approaching completion, and ere long will be opened. At first it was to be built in what was known as the Basilican style of architecture ; but at the last moment the plans were set aside on the advice of the Superintending Engineer and fresh plans were accordingly prepared, which are more in keeping with the style of the school building. The structure is Gothic in design, is built of blue besalt, and Porebunder stone points, the whole being roofed with Marseilles tiles. On the west is the baptistry, the nave running east and west, at the east end standing the chancel. From end to end the church is 95 feet by 49 feet 9 inches and is to be seated for 200, including 20 seats in the choir. From the ground to top of roof is 38 feet 4 inches, or to top of belfry 49 feet. The nave is 56 feet long by 29 feet and 22 feet nine in height. The chancel is 56 feet by 29 feet and the baptistry 13 feet by 9 feet 9 inches. There is also a vestry 12 feet by 9 feet. At present worship is conducted in the boys' school. That portion which will ultimately be the dining hall is now fitted up as a chapel, with altar, pulpit, reading desk, litany stool, and everything complete.

THE S. P. C. K.

THE Book Depot of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has again found a home in the Fort A room on the ground-floor of No. 24, Elphinstone Circle, under the Port Trust Offices, and nearly opposite the *Times of India* Buildings, has been rented by the committee. The Depot is open daily from 9-45 a.m. to 6-15 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 2 p.m. It is earnestly hoped that all Church people at any rate will make a point of helping on the work of the Society by purchasing any books they may require at the depot and by giving orders for such books as may not be in stock. The monthly rent of the new Depot is Rs. 40, and the committee are very anxious that this sum may be obtained from the public exclusive of other ordinary subscriptions. Twenty donations of two rupees a month or forty of one rupee a month would save the committee from the necessity of meeting the rent out of their general funds. Any one wishing to become a monthly subscriber should write to the Reverend J. H. Lord, Honorary Secretary, S. P. C. K., Saint John's House, Umerkhadi, to that effect, and the subscriptions will be collected at the beginning of each month. The Society deserves the support of the public for many reasons, but more especially because the existence of the Cathedral High Schools in a very large measure is owing to the liberal grants made by the S. P. C. K., which enabled the governing body to meet the grant-in-aid of Government.

SIR ALFRED LYALL ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

AT the 99th annual festival dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, which took place in London on the 15th ultimo, Sir Alfred Lyall was coupled with Professor Blackie in proposing the toast of "The Literature of the United Kingdom." As the utterances of our late Lieutenant-Governor in the new sphere of intellectual activity, in which he is making his mark, have an interest for the North-West, and the *Times* which is too deep in the slough of the Parnell Commission to find room for very much besides, has cut him off with a comma, we give the pith of Sir Alfred's remarks, taken down by one who was present. Sir Alfred spoke as follows :—

"No one who has ever touched the skirts of modern English literature can fail to recognise its astonishing breadth and diversity, and the great variety of the subjects which it includes. In every department of thought and action it shows unabated vigour, and in no country has it extended its influence so widely over every class of society as in England. The special characteristic, indeed, of the English language is its diffusion : it spreads with the advance of the nation, and the expansion of England is reflected over and over again in the expansion of its literature. I do not speak only of America and the Colonies. English literature, in its lighter as well as in its graver and weightier form, is now penetrating into the heart of Asia, is bringing about an intellectual revival among races long dormant, and is working almost too actively as one of the forces that are bringing about what may be called the Asiatic Renaissance. Our literature stands, of course, as a model and standard for the rising literary faculty of English reading and writing in India: and it has not only disseminated Western ideas and served as a channel of knowledge, but its characteristic clearness, precision, and directness of style is exercising a perceptible effect on the expression of Asiatic thought. Nor does this apply to India only. What did Professor Vambery say only last week in speaking of the language and literature of the Turks ? What surprised him most, he said, was the zeal shown in Turkish literature in making Turks acquainted with the heroes of our literary world, with the lives and works of such men as Shakespeare, Garrick, James Watt, Herbert, Spencer, and Darwin.

"It was evident again that this diffusion reacted upon production of literature—the supply kept pace with the demand. With a vast development in arms, commerce and travel, there had come a great stimulation of the national curiosity, and a multiplication of tastes and interests which it was the concern of literature to satisfy."

In concluding, he said, that to him who had had some opportunities of knowing the outlying parts which English books had reached, it was an honour and a singular pleasure to be able to assure those present, in an institution which represented the literary fraternity, that the domain of English literature was constantly increasing, and that its borders were being steadily and triumphantly enlarged.

A MS. LIFE OF CARLYLE MISSING.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* hears of a literary *contretemps*, which many persons will consider little short of a calamity. The late Mr. Frederick Martin, who edited the "Statesman's Year Book," and was pensioned by Lord Beaconsfield, was at one time private secretary to the late Thomas Carlyle, and learned the most intimate particulars about the family of the sage of Chelsea. Some ten years ago Mr. Martin started a biographical dictionary, the introductory article of which was a long illustrated chapter about Carlyle's birthplace, family, and ancestors. This chapter and the promise of others to follow gave great offence to Carlyle, who invoked the law and virtually stopped the periodical. To relieve his injured feelings Mr. Martin wrote a book about Carlyle—all his early days, his struggles, and his domestic affairs, and whatever promised to be of interest. He had some 150 or 200 letters of Carlyle to illustrate it, but the manuscript of the work is now missing, and the minutest and most careful search by the author's family and friends have failed to evoke any trace of it. All that is known is that a few days before Mr. Martin's sudden death, about six years ago, he made up and despatched to some unknown address a large parcel of manuscript containing, presumably, the whole of this book, the original letters of Carlyle, and the manuscript of a novel which Mr. Martin had had in preparation for some time before. The papers are believed to have gone astray in the post, but that, of course, is mere conjecture.

A REPORT containing a large amount of information has been issued on the finances, commerce, and agriculture of Brazil. In the matter of the national finances deficits regularly recur. The estimates for the current year show a deficiency of £2,622,000 ; but, as is pointed out, this is not so much a deficit as the difference between actual revenue and total expenditure, the latter item including things not properly coming under the head of annual expenditure. The constant increase of revenue which is taking place gives substantial proof of progress, but a debt of 90 millions sterling must press heavily upon the country. A half at least of this money has nothing to show for it, the Paraguayan war having cost Brazil a sum variously estimated at from 40 to 60 millions. "The emancipation of 600,000 slaves on May 13, 1888, without any compensation to their masters from the State, was in a degree counterbalanced by the providential doubling of the usual coffee crop, at the same time that its price has remained high, the profits of which came into the hands of the planters who had just lost the value of the slaves, 400,000 being voluntarily freed in the previous months, besides the 600,000 above mentioned." Since the emancipation, the Government has been lending money to the planters.

ALIBAG TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The appeal in aid of this institution has not met with any fitting response, but I do earnestly hope that the Bombay public, who are always willing to help a cause that is of a truly enlightened character, will come to our rescue and save the Technical School at Alibag from dying of starvation. I will instance one fact of the practical good already effected by the institution in this town. We wanted to make some wooden screens for the rains for the High School, and could not get any carpenters to do them for a reasonable charge. I then appealed to some of the teachers and students, who had attended the carpentry class at the Technical School, to undertake the work, and the young men, who before would have scoffed at such a proposal and censured me for it, cheerfully consented, and in three days made eighteen wooden frames with bamboo mats fixed in three, and had them put up over the doors and windows. They worked in broad daylight in the compound of the High School, quite exposed to the public gaze. I regard this as perhaps the greatest moral triumph achieved by us : we have dignified manual labour. None of these youths would have handled the carpenter's tools and worked with them like common coolies if our Technical School had not overcome their natural antipathy to the use of the hands. Brahmans and all other castes worked at our workshop. I remember how one of the men that worked at the manufactory of the screens some years ago, when I first met him in Bombay, refused to acknowledge his relationship to the class of carpenters, but made an erroneous statement to conceal the fact.

The last number of the *Educational Record* has an interesting article in it on the utility of carpentry as a branch of study at a High School, and I would request your readers to read it. Miss Hughes, the Principal of the Cambridge Training College, who is the author of it, views the matter in such a light that even the most ardent lover of intellectual training will not be disposed to controvert it. She says that manual work forms an essential part of the general education of children, chiefly between the ages of eleven and fourteen, and of the various kinds of manual work tried—basket-making, book-binding, smiths' work, etc.,—she says carpentering has been found to be the best form fit for school children of that age. She says :—"I hold that every child, boy or girl, rich or poor, ought to have, and must have, if England is to prosper, a certain common general education, the object of which is to develope that child or a human being, physically, mentally, and morally. Whatever that child's life may be—peer or artisan, polished lady or simple working woman—manual work must form an ingredient of the general education. "I believe," declares Miss Hughes, most emphatically, "all children ought to learn it—children of all classes, girls as well as boys. They ought to learn it first, because they are human beings, which means that they possess a grand possibility of development, nay, more, that without some good system of manual work, we can never obtain the best possible development for the children in our schools."

This is what Miss Hughes says about her own experience in the matter in question :—"No general education can be complete unless manual work forms a part of it. I reached this point many years ago by simply thinking and reading about education. My impression was deepened by teaching for several years, and three years' study of psychology in Cambridge turned my impression with a fixed belief." She says she then made enquiries in Continental and American schools, and then she went to Sweden, where she came across what is called the Swedish Slojd system, and "after studying it in its home at Naas," she felt sure that "she had at last found exactly what she wanted—a missing factor in general education." Manual work ought to supply often the place of gymnastics, at least in India, where the children are ill fed and are not strong. "I can speak from experience," declares the lady and principal, "that manual work at school is really excellent exercise, and if any lady or gentleman has ever done any sawing in hard wood, they will, I know, agree with me that it is eminently calculated to develop muscle." Manual work "is calculated to prove an excellent antidote for the almost constant sitting posture assumed by children during school hours, and it is also an excellent antidote for the possibility of over-pressure. In short, it is my solemn conviction, quite apart from the intellectual and moral gains of manual work, that it is such a refreshing and stimulating change from the purely intellectual work of school that more intellectual work will be done during school hours if three hours a week be taken out of them for manual work."

The Alibag Technical school being affiliated with the High School, it gives all the students an opportunity of doing manual work for at least half an hour every day. Those wishing to fit themselve for future usefulness—desiring "special skill and special knowledge for special work—in fact, preparation for the various trades and professions"—have more time given to them. So that there are two aspects of the Technical School: one purely technical and the other educational ; and I may say that what Miss Hughes so ably and earnestly tries to inculcate has been already tried and realized, in a humble way, in an obscure village of Western India. I would only express the fervent hope that a good work, the importance of which is so generally acknowledged, will not be suffered to languish simply for want of funds in a community famous for its princely benefactions of a Catholic character.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY SUPERSEDED.

A RATHER pleasant-looking Burmese young woman, named Mah Tain, applied to the Rangoon Court for letters of administration to the estate of one Moung Tetka Phroo, who had died in Rangoon some time last year. Her application was opposed by one Mah Julee, who asserted, through her advocate, Mr. R. K. Sen, that she was the person entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased.

The petitioner, Mah Tain, was placed in the box, and in answer to her counsel, Mr. Temple, she stated she was the lawful wife of the deceased, and was married according to Arrakanese rites in Akyab. They lived there for some years, and four children were born of the marriage.

Mr. Temple : Had the deceased any other wives ?

Witness : Yes. He was in the habit of taking a wife now and again. I knew he had several.

Mah Tain further stated that she lived with her husband prior to his death, and before his illness came to Rangoon, for the purpose of placing her son in a school. She paid a share towards his funeral expenses, and had some jewellery and other goods in his house which she has been unable to recover since his death.

Mr. Sen : Did he have another wife before you ?

Witness : Yes, and after her death he took me.

Mr. Sen : Had he any other wives ?

Witness : Yes. He was in the habit of getting fresh wives occasionally.

Mah Julee was called, and stated that she was opposing the petition because she considered she had a right to administer the estate of the deceased.

Mr. Sen : Were you one of his wives ?

Witness : Yes. I was married to him five years

Mr. Sen : How were you married, and where did the ceremony take place ?

Witness : There was no ceremony. I was married by mutual consent.

This evoked astonishment on the part of his Honor who declared the petitioner entitled to her request with costs out of the estate.

AN APPEAL FOR THE GANJAM SUFFERERS.

IN a recent issue, writes the *Madras Mail*, we drew attention to the necessity of raising a public subscription for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Ganjam if, after the Governor had visited the district, it was found that more extensive relief was necessary. It is now very apparent that the sufferings of the people are even worse than was reported. If at a flourishing place like Gopaulpore signs of emaciation caused by starvation were observed in many cases, especially among children, and village relief on a more extensive scale than has hitherto been adopted has been ordered, as it is obviously necessary, then clearly the time has arrived for the public to come forward and help their suffering fellow-creatures in that distressed district. The *Mail* quotes the procedure of 1866 and adds it is to be hoped that the Madras public will show themselves as liberal as were the Bombay public in relieving the sufferers by the Surat fires.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, writes a Home correspondent, is a man of ripe experience. In less than a month he will enter his sixty-ninth year. Yet, the other day, he was sporting gun in hand in Central India after more dangerous game than the fox of his native island or the pigeon of the Hurlingham masher. And now this same Sir Samuel has turned up at the Stanley discussion, the Royal Geographical Society. A great explorer himself Sir Samuel expressed his warm admiration for the exploits of the younger man. Let not Sir Samuel's glories be eclipsed by those of his successor. It is twenty-eight years since Sir Samuel, entirely at his own expense, fitted out his first expedition to the sources of the Nile. His first expedition occupied him about four years. It was one of the most romantic exploits of modern times. But was the glory all Sir Samuel Baker's ? We trow not. His wife, whom he married shortly before starting, accompanied him on that most perilous expedition. She accompanied him from Gondokoro, on the Southern Nile, right into the great Lake region, without guides, without interpreters, and in spite of the threats and the treachery of the Arab slave-hunters. Lady Baker accompanied him on his second expedition—that of 1869—which he undertook for the purpose of "smashing" slavery and opening up Central Africa to civilisation and commerce. When Gordon became Governor-General of the Soudan—years before his anti-Mahdist adventure to Khartoum—he found that Baker's previous work had made things all the easier for him. In reading the story of Baker's expeditions one constantly sees how invaluable was the ready wit and the tact—to say nothing of the patient cheerfulness—of his brave wife. Exploring Central Africa is a comparatively easy feat nowadays. But it was not so when Sir Samuel and Lady Baker carried their lives in their hands a generation since.

THERE is some probability of there being india-rubber roadways in London. Two German engineers have gone over to consult with the authorities on the subject, and should the County Council be agreeable, there is no reason why London horses should not soon enjoy the luxury of a soft and firm foothold, especially if they are shod with the shoe that is interstided with india-rubber.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.—III.

ON this hill was the Emperor and a crowd of officers composed of his royal guests, staff, &c. When we arrived on the ground it was evident that reconnoitring and outpost affairs had already taken place, and the opposing forces were just coming in contact. 1st Day.—The 3rd Army Corps *versus* a Skeleton enemy composed of troops detached from that corps.

General Idea.—On the 12th September a West Army (3rd Army Corps) stands on the line Borsau Hellersdoy and an East Army (Skeleton) was round Protzel, both manœuvring against each other."

Special Idea for the West Army.—"On the 12th September the position of the West Army is the Cavalry Division round Suberg with outposts on the line Alt-Landsberg-Neuenhagen-Happegarten. The 6th Division round Honow. The 5th Division and the Corps Artillery round Ahrensfelde. The West Army will attack on the 13th, marching by Alt-Landsberg on Strausberg."

Special Idea for the East Army.—"The Corps has marched on Lasdorf and arrived there during the night of the 13th and 12th and has pushed forward his outposts along the Fredersdorf stream. The Corps will take the offensive and attack the enemy's right wing. In Lasdorf the General Commanding has received intelligence that the enemy's columns were marching on Alt-Landsberg, the heads of which had reached Honow and Ahrensfelde at half-past 8 on the morning of the 13th."

The Commander of the West Army issued the following Corps Orders at his Head-Quarters, Honow, at 8 p.m. of the 12th :—

"The enemy is in great strength round Protzel. His cavalry patrols are reported to be in Bucholtz, Petershagen, Vogelsdorf. The Army Corps will march to-morrow on Strausberg through Alt-Landsberg. The 6th Division will break up its camp at 9-30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will march by Seeberg-Berliner-Muhle or Eggersdorf. The 5th Division with the Corps Artillery will march at 9-30 a.m. by Mehrow, Alt-Landsberg, following the Chasseur on Radebruct. A Right Flank Detachment will at the same hour cross the Zachen-Grahen, and march by Neuenhagen on Petershagen. The heavy baggage and trains will be parked on the bivouack ground of each division. I march with the 6th Division.

The Commander of the East Army, whose Head-Quarters were in Tasdorf, issued the following order on the morning of the 13th at 9-20 o'clock :—

"The heads of the enemy's colounns were on the march from Honow and Ahrensfelde at 8-30 o'clock this morning. The corporal will attack the enemy's right wing. The Cavalry Brigade will proceed at once to reconnoitre in the direction Seeberg-Honow. The right column will start at once and march by Fredersdorf-Neuenhagen on Seeberg. The left column will start at 9-35 o'clock and march by Vogelsdorf-Bollendorf on Seeberg. The columns will each form their own advanced guards. I shall be with the main body of the left column."

Just at the time we reached the eminence already mentioned, the right of the East Army had debouched from the woods in front of Neuenhagen and were advancing to the attack of that village, which seems to be strongly occupied by the West Army. The advance of the left of the East Army was concealed by the railway station building and trees behind, and this portion of the Skeleton Army did not seems as yet to have come into collision with the enemy.

The advance on Neuenhagen of the Skeleton Right continued, partly in front, but it appeared to me that the larger portion of the attacking troops was employed in getting round the left of the village, with the object of turning it and rendering it untenable. Be this as it may, the enemy, although in such an apparently powerful position, seemed to find it so, for they evacuated it and retired on Seeberg. Observing this and fearing to lose sight of the battle, we hastily descended the hill, and had a long trudge round the left of Neuenhagen, but caught up the right skeleton force, just as they had been reinforced and were moving to the attack of Seeberg. Here the West Army, (presumably) the 6th Division, joined by the Corps Artillery, had strongly entrenched themselves. The Infantry in shelter trenches in front of the village, the Artillery on higher ground to the right and rear of the village, with the guns in emplacements and gun-pits. On this position the Skeleton right threw themselves, but only to be beaten back with heavy loss, and they had to retire as best they could past Neuenhagen in some disorder, in the direction of the Bollensdorf-Alt-Landsberg road. They have about reached Neuenhagen, when the Cavalry Division and H. A. appeared from the direction Berliner-Mühle in pursuit and executed some brilliant charges on the flank of the retiring enemy.

Soon after the repulse of the attack on Seeberg our attention was attracted to heavy firing on the left, and we saw the Kaiser and suite riding off in that direction, so we concluded that the attack of the Skeleton left column had commenced. It will be observed on reference to the Corps Order that the right Skeleton column was to march directly they received the order, and having an easy country to traverse, come upon the enemy first, whom, probably not having received orders to the contrary, they immediately attacked ; whereas the left column was not to start until 9-35, and had at least as far to go over somewhat more enclosed country, therefore could not come into action simultaneously with the right column.

This delay, to whatever cause attributable, may have resulted in considerable advantage to the West Army, whose Commander, up to the evening of the 12th, thought that the East Army was in front of Protzel, and had given orders for his Corps to march on Strausberg, (but it will be remembered that the East Army had marched from thence to Lasdorf on the evening of the 12th) ; thus, his 6th Division marching from Honow and his 5th Division from Ahrensfelde at the same hour, the latter would be echelonned on the left rear of the former, so that, finding his right suddenly attacked, he would have thrown his 6th Division with the Corps Artillery into Seeberg, and changed the direction of the 5th Division to the right in time to support the right flank detachment, which would otherwise be certainly overpowered on its march to Neuenhagen and Petersgahen.

However, hearing the firing on the left, we started off and had to run off nearly a mile over potato fields, small ditches, and through a wood. My companion was younger and had longer legs, and so outran me as John did Peter ; but I got outside the wood in time to find the Skeleton left hotly engaged with the West Corps, his infantry advancing from the wood west of Neuenhagen, his artillery on high ground on his left. After a heavy artillery and musketry engagement of some duration, the West Army assumed the offensive, and made a general advance of the whole of his infantry down the slopes from his position, and drove the enemy completely off the field. This terminated the operations for the day. The Emperor, who had been for some time on a hill west of Neuenhagen, overlooking the last stage of the battle, then called up the Generals, Commanders, &c., and with the Umpire Staff held a lengthened discussion or criticism on the day's manœuvres. What the result was I had no means of ascertaining. Meanwhile the troops of both sides were assembling from all directions, and were then massed on the plain below for a march past. When they had got into their positions the Emperor descended the hill, and took his post on one side of the plain, and the march past commenced. First the infantry in column and then the cavalry and artillery trotted past in column of squadrons and batteries. The infantry looked well and fit, not at all done up with their morning's work, and the bucketting the cavalry had gone through had steadied the horses and they trotted past in capital style. After the march past, we made the best of our way to the railway station, where with difficulty, owing to the crowds of people filling the refreshment room, we got a glass of beer, and after some little waiting got the train back to Damsdorf, and so back to Muncheberg with a very good appetite for dinner.

I may here mention our usual daily routine, during the rest of the manœuvres, which was to get up at about 7 and eat a hurried breakfast of capital coffee and eggs provided by our landlady, then out and across the principal square, which at this hour was always full of military life. Orderlies leading officers' horses about and regiments and parties of soldiers marching through to the rendezvous of the day. The Oipolloi of the town standing about open-eyed and open-mouthed admiring the show. Presently a General officer would come out of his quarters, and with his staff mount and ride off. Other Generals with their staffs would come along down the street. The Umpire Staff with white bands on their arms, and if the direction to the manœuvre field led through the town, the Kaiser himself would appear, accompanied by his guests and Staff and ride past, followed by the cheers of the populace. Then, having got our horses out, and after a little touching up with comb and water-brush, we would mount and ride off across country to the seat of the day's manœuvres. We generally got back about 2 o'clock, and after giving over our quads, would make our way to the principal Inn, which was sure to be crowded with all sorts and conditions of men, just returned from the field. Officers, newspaper reporters, spectators like ourselves, &c., &c., and when one was lucky, after a moderate period of waiting, to get a dish of hot braten and vegetables and a glass of beer, to stave off the appetite until the evening, when a more comfortable meal might be obtained.

CENTURION.

MRS. S. BECKETT, a lady of Torquay, the widow of a millionaire, died at the age of 73 a few days ago. Her gifts in furtherance of religious work had been on a munificent scale. She had led a liberal and philanthropic life. By her death the nation obtains a small but valuable collection of paintings by great masters, bequeathed by her late husband. These works, six in number, are valued at something like £60,000, and comprise "The Drinking Boy," by Murillo ; "Polly Peachum," by Hogarth, and others by Rubens, Ruysdael, Greuze, and Cuyp.

IN EXILE.

An Australian schoolboy reminiscence is thus recounted in the *St. James's* :—

He was of good connections, and, indeed, it was whispered amongst us that he was the heir to a baronetcy and the son of a church dignitary. He was certainly one of those unfortunates doomed by follies, vice, or misadventure of some sort, to exile in the Antipodes. Thus parents banish over-sea, out of sight and mind, the black sheep, even the partially discoloured, of the flock, on the chance of their happening upon better ways. It is rarely so ; it was not so in his case. I have him in the earliest recollections of my school-life, when, as master of the fourth form, he towered mentally and physically above all the masters of the lower school with whose approbation or disapprobation I made daily acquaintance. He overawed me, as he overawed all my co-evals ; and though we liked to conceal our dread of him from each other in disrespectful talk of "old Liddiard" (he was quite a young man), we were all aware of his majesty and of each other's fear of it. His very appearance was impressive, and his discipline was more so. He was a tall man, angular in figure, with long legs that bore him past us in the playground with enormous strides. His face was clean-shaven and well-favoured ; his eyes keen and strong ; his expression in repose was severe and dignified, in anger fiery as an eagle, and the blaze of his wrath was something terrible to us. But he was not always stern, and his impulses were not always awe-inspiring ; for he had an exquisite sense of humour, and, when he was tickled in class by some absurd answer or question, his severity dissolved in laughter and his face broke up into wreathing smiles. At such times he looked quite another man ; the hard lines habitually closing his well-cut features fluctuated and curved, and he was buried in an appreciative chuckle. He laughed quietly—the humour rose from below, heaved up from his chest, and bursting its banks overflowed upon his usually impassive face. It was then we felt that he was a good fellow, and we should like to have done him a good turn. Somehow there were some of us who felt he needed it—we didn't know why ; but we did not understand how a man so severe could be other than unhappy. We were right in our instinct. He was a draughtsman of genius, was "old Liddiard" ; and there never lived a more humorous caricaturist, when the fit seized him. His pen was "ready, aye ready" to seize upon the funny side of any incident in the life of the class room. There is not so much to amuse in school-life—certainly little to amuse boys, and I should imagine still less to amuse masters, in the monotony of daily routine. Yet now and then Liddiard found food for his pen, and then he was all animation. Anything that was odd in our answers was caught, chuckled over, and set forth in black and white. Sketching in ink was his favourite method of caricature, and we, boys, used to trade upon his whim. Were he supplied with a grotesque idea, he became absorbed in it and forgot us and his work. Striding about the room with his hands clasping the Virgil or Homer behind his back—his favourite attitude—he would sing soft laughter to himself, while we plunged through false quantities and impossible translations unheeded. I well remember one day having come with my Virgil unprepared ; and in fear of Liddiard's wrath, so grievous, I deliberately set myself to engage his attention upon something absurd, something which would displace his thoughts from my ignorance, and give me a reprieve. I was endeavouring to translate that passage in the Æneid beginning "Anna Soror," and the bright idea occurred to me of rendering this, "Swim, O Sister." Liddiard stopped in his walk, and the lines blew out into curves in his face as he regarded me. "Where on earth do you get that from ?" he asked in amazed amusement. I humbly explained that *ano* or *anno* in the dictionary meant "I swim," at which he turned abruptly on his heels, and his laughter was wafted gently to my gratified ears. He sat down to his caricature, as I had hoped, and well, I bungled on unheeded, and in the end was pleasantly rewarded with a picture of Dido in a modern bathing costume performing before the assembled Trojans. Similarly I can recall that the fortunate phrase of a boy who spoke of Alexander's paying a visit to Jupiter Ammon call forth a sketch representing the great conqueror in Greek armour leaving his card at the "knock and ring" door of Mr. Jupiter Ammon. We used to appreciate these caricatures, not so much because we saw all the humour of them, as that they relieved our monotony if they did not positively prevent our getting into trouble.

He had the reputation of being a great Greek scholar. He was the Porson of our Grammer School, and I believe now that our boast of him was perfectly warranted. At one time he had been very fond of Greek, and had devoted himself to its study ; but I think he had grown tired of it by this time. He had left his classical humour in England, perhaps, where he had left so much else that was dear to him. His great passion now was riding. He was a great horseman, and it was to my fondness for riding that I was indebted for the privilege of visiting him at his home—a privilege no other being, as far as I could learn had been granted. I met him out riding, and, being in a merry mood, he laughed with me and cracked Latin jokes at me, and finally invited me to come round to his rooms. I had a glance into his bed-room on that occasion, and I can recall that it was fitted as for an ascetic—a bed such as Wellington used, on which when it ~~was time to turn over it~~ was time to turn out. On the wall at the bottom of the bed, in the most conspicuous place in the room, hung Cruikshank's "Worship of the Bottle." It was the only picture in the room, though his sitting room was crowded with them ; and I wondered why he chose that such a hideous thing should stare him in the face each night he went to bed. I might have guessed the reason.

It was only after I had been some time in his form, and had been received a good deal into his favour, that I learnt Liddiard had a weakness. That weakness was the weakness that had banished him from home, had exiled him in the colonies—drink. He must have been fighting a hard and protracted battle, and it was a losing battle ; gradually concealment broke down. There came a time when he appeared in the classroom moody and sullen, dispensed tasks right and left, had no kind word for any one, drew no sketches, and laughed no more. It was on one of those days that he fell asleep in his chair, and we revelled under our breath, not knowing nor questioning of the cause.

There came a time, too late, when he was absent altogether from the class-room for days, and we were told he was ill. Of course this could not go on. Time passed and there were other hitches, and then he left. The authorities had been kind and given him as long a trial as they dared—so long, indeed, that for some time ere he went it was clearly known among us what the trouble was. It was while he was yet at the school that I fell upon him in the midst of his shame. I was walking one Wednesday afternoon in the distant suburb where he lived, and I came upon him in a long street whence I could not fly and avoid him, as was my blushing impulse I was passing him with downcast eyes, when he stopped me. He wore his spurs (for he was always booted), and they clinked irregularly on the pavement. "Grey," he said softly, with a smile on his mobile lips, "you remember the advice of Venus to Æneas *Perge modo*. I am endeavouring to follow it, but Bacchus has given cross-orders." I said nothing, for I did not understand ; but I can vividly remember, as I turned away, glad to be out of reach and sight, seeing the lines of his face tighten suddenly as he put his hands over it and leant back against the paling fence.

He left the school, and I heard no more of him. But some time afterwards, when I had left school for two or three years, and was beginning to think myself a man, I happened to be passing through Sydney, and one day paid a visit to the great free library. Sitting opposite me was a tall thin, haggard-looking man, very poorly-clothed, apparently very ill, and whose face seemed somehow familiar and who stared at me a good deal. Feeling hungry, I reserved my seat and went out to luncheon ; but, meeting a friend, stayed out longer than I had intended, and did not get back to the library for three hours. On reaching my seat I found that the book I had been reading was lying open where I had marked it, and there in the broad margin was a perfect caricature in miniature of a small boy being caned by a tall man with a long stride. In a flash the face of the haggard man occurred to me, and the truth dawned upon me ; it needed not the signature to tell me the caricaturist was "Edward Liddiard." Above the name, however, I found a few pencilled words, asking if the writer could see me for a few minutes for the sake of old times. He would wait for me at the foot of the stairs till 3-30. I looked at my watch ; it was after 4. I made my way down to the stairs, but there were no signs of him. I never saw him again ; but just a week later, glancing through the front page of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, I read in the death-list the name of Edward Liddiard, aged thirty-seven.

A DUCHESS ON TEMPERANCE.

For the Women's Union of the Church of England Temperance Society annual meeting, the Duke of Westminster lent the dining-room of Grosvenor House and it was fully crowded by an audience among which was the Duchess of Westminster—composed almost exclusively of ladies. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Glasgow, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings with an address, showing how the Church from the earliest times had recognised the influence of women. The report was read, or rather most gracefully paraphrased by Miss Townsend, a member of the Committee, who, after alluding to the successful rescue work that has been effected in connection with the Society's shelter home in Southam-street, mentioned the gratifying fact that a female missionary has now been appointed to attend the police courts, and to try and carry loving, Christian sympathy to the poor and degraded of her own sex there charged. The hard lives and temptations to which barmaids are exposed is also engaging the attention of the Committee. Successful temperance work has been carried on among the cabmen of London, of whom six hundred are members of the Society. Mrs. Carus Wilson followed with an eloquent address, in which she adduced some startling figures showing how alarmingly drinking is on the increase among women of all grades of society, largely owing, in her opinion, to the system of grocers' and pastrycooks' licences. The Duchess of Rutland spoke feelingly on the value of silent, consistent example in a house or neighbourhood, as well as of the strong feeling in favour of temperance among working-men and women, the more creditable to them because of the temptation to drink from hard labour and poor food. Her Grace detailed the extraordinary success which has attended the Leicester Coffee Tavern Company, which began in 1877 with three houses, and now has eight, frequented by all classes, and paying a dividend of six per cent. A coffee-house was an inestimable benefit, too, in a village ; and there was a great scope for teaching in proving that alcohol was not an actual necessity. Among the other speakers were Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen and Mrs. Temple.

CHAMPAGNE.

The subject of wine, writes a contemporary, is an interesting and all-important one to the Anglo-Indian, and we can safely assert that there is less adulteration in the different varieties of the grape-produce imported into this country than in almost any portion of the globe (not excluding the mother-country) occupied by the Anglo-Saxon race. This may be explained by the fact that the wine-drinking community of this country, composed of the civilian and military element with a sprinkling of the non-official class, is a highly-educated one, critical in its tastes and prepared to give a good price for a fair article ; and, secondly, the climatic conditions incidental to life out here would render adulterated wines doubly noxious in their effects, so that people have necessarily to be more careful of their drink, as well as their food, than they would be in more temperate climes.

EARLY HISTORY.

In this article we will discuss what many people still regard as the wine par excellence, *viz.*, champagne. Although the Champagne district produced wine—both red and white—ever since the time of the Emperor Probus (A.D. 280), it was not till the end of the seventeenth century that the manufacture of sparkling wine as a trade was seriously undertaken. A monk named Perignon, who managed the cellars of the abbey of Haut Villers in the district, is credited as the inventor of the effervescent wine, and before his time the art of stoppering bottles with corks was unknown. Perignon seems to have brought his art to perfection between the years 1695 and 1715, when he died and imparted his secret to Grossard, one of his successors in the administration of the abbey ; but in the eighteenth century the passion for the new drink considerably declined ; as many persons believed the effervescence was caused by a noxious drug placed in the bottle at a particular phase of the moon which caused it to become effervescent.

AN ENORMOUS STIMULUS.

The production of champagne, however, when its true nature came to be better understood, received an enormous stimulus in the present century : from something like 5 millions of bottles in the year 1835 to about 30 millions in a good year, at the present time is an astonishing jump, and as the demand increases so an effort is made to keep up the supply. With regard to the topography of the Champagne district, we find that, although the ancient province of that name was split up in two departments, it is only in one of them—the Marne—the wine is grown to which the district owes its reputation, and in this department of the Marne are comprised the two famous prefectures of Rheims and Epernay, which are the only ones that produce really good wine, whilst the manufactories of Champagne wine that are at any distance from these districts are obliged to draw their main supply from them. The diameter of the wine-producing district from Vertus to Rheims is about 45 miles, the centre of the whole being Epernay, on the borders of the Marne, whilst the great prosperity of the two latter towns, due almost entirely to the wine-trade, is evidenced by the fact that they have more than doubled their population in the last fifteen years.

PECULIAR SOIL.

When we come to examine the soil and climate [in which the wines of the Champagne are grown, we find it difficult to determine to what they owe their excellence : the soil is chalky or clayey or sandy, the vegetation does not show any particular signs of luxuriance, nor is the climate any warmer than we would expect in that latitude ; lastly, in contradistinction to what we find in most other wine-producing countries, the northern and north-eastern declivities are here the most favourable for the development of the wine. Another peculiarity is the extreme youth of the vineyards, which are seldom more than three years old, every vineyard being more or less a continuous nursery for the formation of young vines—in fact the method pursued may be styled viticulture with constant rejuvenescence. This is in striking contrast to the Medoc district, where vines are found 150 years old. We may here remark that the vine which confers its character on the effervescent Champagne wines is that known as the plant dore, or black Burgundy ; other are the Meunie and the Epinete ; but these latter have not the renown or value of the first named. The value of the vineyards may be judged from the fact that in good situations as much as £1,300 sterling has been paid for an acre in a favourable situation. What then is champagne ? Before proceeding to describe its manufacture the following definition may be accepted :—It is, whether still or sparkling, the fermented and preserved juice of the grape of a particular district ; there is no addition of water nor of sugar, nor of spirit, with a very trifling exception to be referred to hereafter ; nor is there any charging with carbonic acid gas as in the case of ærated waters—the whole of the gas is the product of the process of fermentation after bottling, the sugar of the grape-juice being converted into carbonic acid gas.

THE GRAPE HARVEST.

Towards the end of September the Champagne district presents a busy and animated scene ; thousands of labourers are scattered throughout the vineyards engaged in cutting off the grapes, which in the first instance they bring to selected places where the cleaners sit, before whom all baskets are emptied on a large tray, each bunch being examined and all unripe, unsound, or injured grapes cut off by them, and only the perfect ones put into the panniers which are loaded on donkey's backs—here the chief mode of conveyance—carried home and thrown into the presses which are enormously strong machines. From the presses the must is drawn off into vats (cuves), where it is allowed to stand from 12 to 18 hours, according to the temperature. During this time it throws up a froth at the top, and deposits a mucous sediment at the bottom. In many establishments it is again drawn off and placed in small casks of two hectolitres, there to ferment. The next proceeding is the tirage, which is usually carried out in the following way :—The bottles supplied are generally subjected to a strict test so that no flaw should exist, and it is often found necessary to reject quite ten per cent. As soon as they are filled with wine to a height of about two inches from the top of the neck they are rapidly corked, fastened with iron clips, and stacked in the huge cellars cut out of the solid chalk, of which the district is so largely composed. Here they are allowed to remain for two years, whilst the secondary fermentation goes on. A yeast or sediment now forms, and in order to prevent this adhering to the sides and to force it to collect on the cork, every bottle is daily turned over for about two months. This brings us to the final stage, which comprises the disgorging, liqueuring, corking, and finishing.

THE FINAL STAGE.

The first consists in letting the cork and deposit fly out without much loss of wine, whilst the operation of liqueuring means adding a certain amount of sugar mixed (in the case of expensive wines) with some old fine flavoured wine ; but with cheap ones the solution means only a syrup of sugarcandy and brandy mixed. The amount of liqueur solution added depends on the tastes of the market for which the wine is intended ; thus for England, where the taste is for dry wines, it is about three per cent. ; on the other hand for Russia, Austria, and the United States, where there is a demand for sweet campagne, as much as from 10 to 15 per cent. is added. The proper adjustment of the liqueur to the wine requires considerable skill, on completion of which the bottle is handed over to be corked, washed, and externally covered with the usual tinfoil or bronzefoil, and lastly labelled, when it is now ready for the market. It will thus be seen what a large amount of labour is spent in the production and finishing of the wines, which adds materially to the expense. Moreover it sometimes happens that, in spite of all precautions, the wine that has been liqueured and finished off as above described undergoes yet another slight fermentation, becomes turbid, and has to be disgorged again, consequently many champagne makers now prefer keeping their wine in an unfinished state as long as possible, when this untoward result is not so liable to happen.

SOUND AND UNSOUND WINES.

Into the varieties of the bottled wines of the Champagne—the Crement, the Mousseaux, and the Grand Mousseaux—it is hardly necessary here to enter ; suffice it to say that their acquisition is entirely a matter of taste. People in England, and in India for that matter, pay an inordinate amount for a particular brand, and the vintages of 1874, 1880, and 1884 still command high prices, though others less known, if not so fashionable, are equally wholesome and quite within the reach of the poor man. Further we consider a sound but rather dry wine at from 30s. to 36s. a dozen, one of the most useful dietetic remedies for impaired digestion that can be imagined. The ordinary idea that champagne cannot be drunk except immediately after opening the bottle is quite erroneous : by using one of those screwed India-rubber stoppers the wine can be withdrawn as desired, and will remain sparkling for two or three days. Lastly, with regard to adulterations, such as water, distilled spirits, artificial colouring matters, tannin, alum, lime, salts, &c., which we have to guard against in most other wines, they are seldom if ever to be sought for in champagne. No doubt there is a concoction composed of potato spirit, sugar and water, with a dash of cider or gooseberry juice, and a charge of carbonic acid sold as the genuine article ; but then this is not champagne, and we contend that such abominations are never to be found in the cellar of any respectable dealer. The Champagne districts still produce enough sound wine to meet even the enormous requirements of the present day, and for those prepared to give a fair price we know of no better value for the money.

At a recent meeting of the Physiological Society, Berlin, Professor Moebius spoke on the movements of the flying fish through the air. As a result of a detailed investigation, the speaker had proved that these fish do not fly, since the anatomical arrangements of their fins and muscles are not adapted to this purpose. What really occurs is that when frightened by the approach of a ship or any enemy they shoot up out of the water, as do so many other fish, and are then carried along by the wind, which strikes on the under surface of their outstretched and evenly balanced fins. Notwithstanding the general acceptance which was accorded to the above investigation, it was urged by many that the buzzing of the fins, the rising over the crest of a wave, and the falling overboard after having landed on the deck of a ship, were evidences that this fish really executes movements which result in flight. In reply to this, the speaker pointed out that the buzzing of the fins takes place when a strong current of air is directed against the outspread fins of a dead flying-fish by means of a bellows, and further, that the rising over the crest of a wave or the bulwarks of a ship may be explained by the ascending currents of air which are always produced whenever a strong horizontal wind strikes against any elevated object, such as a wave or part of a ship. Thus, finally, with the exception of the movements involved in its oblique sudden exit from the sea, all the motions of a flying-fish when in the air are really passive.

THE GAMBLING MANIA.

In the Lower House of Convocation on Wednesday, 15 ult., Archdeacon Lane presented the report of the Committee on the Prevalence of Betting and Gambling. It stated that betting and gambling as commonly understood were evil in themselves, and were to be classed, as sins, in so far as they spring from covetousness or from the desire to overreach one's neighbour. It was immoral in principle for a Christian man to seek his livelihood or the increase of his estate by means of unproductive labour, from which no profit accrued to the common weal, and by which the winner rendered no equivalent to the man whose money he received. The bookmaker and they who made a living by such practices must be held liable for the evil consequences wrought on those from whom their gains were won.

EVIL CONSEQUENCES.

On those evil consequences it seemed needless to dilate. The first steps in youthful dishonesty and fraud were frequently taking in order to recoup the losses of money incurred by bets or in games of chance and skill. Disinclination to honest, steady work also had its effect. Gain thus made was often squandered recklessly, and even viciously ; the minds of those who engaged in these practices were diverted from sober thought and from rational amusement ; and, above all, indulgence in them effectually barred the way against spiritual impressions and godly living. In answer to various questions circulated throughout England, the committee learnt that both betting and gambling, but especially betting, were not only widely prevalent, but largely on the increase.

GAMBLING IN TRADE.

The committee had arrived at the conclusion that most branches of commerce were, in these days of rapid communication, keen competitions, and unlimited advertising, more or less infected by the spirit of gambling. In the exchange alike of merchandise and stocks profit was rather expected from strokes of a "good luck" than from industrious experiences and sound knowledge. The Committee of the Stock Exchange had sought by drastic regulations to purge it from gambling speculation within, but were unable to cope with dishonest advertisers without, or to guard the unwary against too ready a confidence.

THE EXAMPLE OF THE UPPER CLASSES.

The continued prevalence of betting and gambling among the wealthy classes, especially at race-courses and at games of chance, was too well known to require any proof on the part of the committee. The influence of these classes for good or evil on the rest of the community could hardly be exaggerated. Therefore their wrong-doing in the matter and the ill effects of their example were intensified.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

The committee suggested the following remdies:—Remonstrance with individuals by parents, teachers, employers of labour, and all persons in authority, as well as by the clergy. Plain speaking from the pulpit exposing the direct sin of such practices and their evil consequences, enforcing the duty of Christian men and women to set their faces against them as strongly as against drunkenness and impurity, and exhorting the upper classes to set a wholesome example in these things. The warning candidates for confirmation against these practices, and enforcing the subject in books of devotion. The circulation of tracts, hand bills, and the like, and the delivery of popular lectures on the subject ; earnest efforts on the part of headmasters of schools to create a sound public opinion on this subject amongst their scholars ; the maintenance by captains of passenger ships and by railway authorities of strict rules against gaming on board ships and in railway carriages.

MARK TWAIN'S LATEST BOON TO MANKIND.

Not content with his mechanical type-setting triumph, already dealt with in these columns, Mark Twain the indefatigable has invented and patented—not to make money, but to economize profanity which might be bestowed on more worthy objects—a new kind of scrap-book, having light streaks of gum in the proper places across the pages. Messrs. John Walker and Co., of Warwick-lane, have sent us a specimen book, and the idea seems admirably carried out. Travelling journalists and actors "on tour" especially should pay unending homage to the genial humourist for his clever and useful invention. This is the "certificate" he himself pens :—"I hereby certify that during many years I was afflicted with cramps in my limbs, indigestion, salt rheum, enlargement of the liver, and periodical attacks of inflammatory rheumatism complicated with St. Vitus's dance, my sufferings being so great that for months at a time I was unable to stand upon my feet without assistance or speak the truth with it. But as soon as I had invented my self-pasting scrap-book and begun to use it in my own family all these infirmities disappeared. In disseminating this universal healer among the world's afflicted you are doing a noble work, and I sincerely hope you will get your reward—partly in the sweet consciousness of doing good, but the bulk of it in cash." The following remarks are extracted from a letter to the publishers of the "notion" :—You know that when the average man wants to put something in his scrap-book he can't find his paste—then he swears ; or if he finds it it is dried so hard that it is only fit to eat—then he swears ; if he uses mucilage it mingles with the ink, and next year he can't read his scrap—the result is barrels and barrels of profanity. If you still wish to publish this scrap-book of mine, I shall be willing. It is a sound, moral work, and this will commend it to editors and clergymen, and in fact to all right feeling people. If you want testimonials I can get them, and of the best sort, and from the best people. One of the most refined and cultivated young ladies in Hartford (daughter of a clergymen) told me herself, with grateful tears standing in her eyes, that since she began using my scrap-book she has not sworn a single oath.

THE NEW SAVONAROLA.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis sends to the *Pall Mall* a sketch of Padre Agostino da Montefeltro, whom he describes as the new Savonarola :—

A SKETCH OF PADRE AGOSTINO DA MONTEFELTRO.

The most extraordinary accounts of the great preaching friar, Padre Agostino da Montefeltro, reach us from Rome. The expectations of Leo XIII., who summoned him from Florence to preach in the ancient capital have been surpassed. For forty days in Lent he has addressed every day from four to five thousand persons. The large church of San Carlo in the Corso, was thronged, crowds being unable to gain admission. It has been found necessary to give the monk a military guard. The people accompany him in crowds to his hotel, and he is often compelled to show himself on the balcony before they will disperse. His sermons are interrupted with the sobs, the laughter, and even the applause, of the congregation. All the usual conventionalities of the Church are laid aside. The instant he appears in the pulpit murmurs of, "Eccolo ! Eccolo !" (There he is ! there he is !) run through the assembly, and at every pause, "Bene ! Bene !" or even, "Bravo !" are distinctly audible—the Father's efforts to repress these outbursts have proved useless, and so he has given it up. The people are simply carried away by his eloquence—old and young, high and low. He is commonly called the New Savonarola : let us hope he will not work out his legend.

Who is this man ? All sorts of tales are abroad about him. He is a widower who in despair at losing a beloved wife took to the cloister. He is a Garibaldian who has exchanged the red shirt for the monk's cowl. The truth, however, seems to be even more romantic. Some twenty years ago a young Italian of good birth became enamoured of a beautiful girl, and the course of true love, as usual, not running smooth, in a fit of burning and headstrong passion, the impetuous Agostino cut the knot and ran away with his idol to Switzerland. The rash pair were rudely aroused from love's young dream by the appearance of an altogether matter-of-fact personage, the brother of the young lady. He seems to have fallen on Agostino with his sword in the good old slashing style—but Agostino, it appears, could also play the swordsman, and in the desperate encounter which followed, the girl's brother fell pierced to the heart by the hand of her lover !

What went with the young lady is not told ; but Agostino, overcome with terror and remorse, seems to have fled to a Franciscan monastery, and there sought pardon and expiation for his crimes by twenty years of devotion, rigid seclusion, and severe penance. His extraordinnary qualities, the vigour of his intellect, his taste for learning, and above all his eloquence, did not escape the notice of his superior. About four years ago he was ordered to preach at Bologna. After his very first sermon he was hailed by the populace as a second Savonarola. He went to Florence last year and was carried almost daily in a litter—for at the time he was very ill—into the Duomo. The whole of Florence was soon at his feet, the local journals employed numerous shorthand writers, and within a few hours of their delivery his sermons were hawked about the streets and devoured as greedily as Luther's tracts.

What is the secret of this extraordinary success ? First, no doubt, we have to deal with that rare thing, a born orator—and an orator who is not only a poet, but a fine reasoner and evidently a great reader—but, more than this, one little sentence points like a weathercock to the chief source of his popularity with the masses, and we fear also to the rocks upon which so many of Rome's most gifted sons have split.

"My friends," he cried in the Duomo at Florence, "your great desire is to press onwards—to advance in every sense of the word—well, then, in the name of the faith of our fathers, I say to you, 'Forward !'" Sooner or later this sort of thing will be met by the imbecile but apparently inevitable, "non possumus" of Rome, which broke the heart of Lacordaire, cowed Passaglia, paralysed the intellect of Montalembert, and wrecked poor Father Hyacinth, soon after his magnificent conferences at Notre Dame. He feels that the old style is played out. There is hardly a trace of the old dogmatic, much less Roman Catholic, theology left in his sermons—somehow or other the people don't seem to miss it. His utterances are direct and glowing—defences of the religious instincts, expositions of human passion in the light of the higher spiritual experiences of the race as regenerate in Christ, vignettes of real life, flights of poetic declamation—in a word, grand, moral, philosophical, and practical orations—ordered with consummate art, and heated through and through with the electric fire of a noble heart—that is what has won the people of Bologna, Pisa, Florence, Rome—and struck the narrow Cardinals with fear and suspicion.

Father Agostino is in the prime of life. He is now in fair health, and in splendid oratorical form. His head is broad, and finely formed ; his features, clear cut but strong ; his mouth, sweet but firm. A smile, said to be irresistible in its geniality and tenderness, is wont to play about his lips as he first surveys the eager upturned faces of the vast congregations which flock to him.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

The sad story of Sir John Franklin and his brave comrades of the Erebus and Terror has been often told, but it has been reserved for the Rev. J. Henry Skewes, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Liverpool, to recount the "true secret of the discovery of the great explorer's fate" after forty years' silence.

This he has done in a little book, "Sir John Franklin," &c., published by Bemrose and Sons. Neither the title-page nor the preface is likely to prove attractive to the reader. On the contrary, they will probably have an opposite effect, but any one who can overcome the initial difficulties and make his way through the superfluous rubbish with which the author encumbers his narrative will, if the statements can be authenticated, find something to excite his curiosity and wonder. The "secret" came, it seems, in the shape of a special "revelation," and as a number of the more important persons concerned are still alive, the Psychical Society should lose no time in verifying the "facts."

Every one knows how the expeditions sent out by the Government to search for Franklin failed to find any traces of the explorer or his party. Hope was almost given up when away in the north of Ireland a very strange occurrence took place. In May, 1849, a child of four, whose pet name, it should be stated, was "Weasey," died at Londonderry of gastric fever. She was the daughter of Captain Coppin, a Board of Trade surveyor there. For months afterwards the dead child, in the language of her brothers and sisters, was "always about." They were continually "seeing" her in the house. One night when going to bed one of the children, aged seven, told her aunt that there was written on the wall the words "Mr. Mackay is dead." Mr. Mackay was a banker in the town and well known to the children, and next morning it was found that he had died very suddenly about the time that the writing appeared. The great mystery of Franklin's fate was at this time agitating the country, and soon afterwards it occurred to the aunt to get the child to question "Weasey," who as usual was "present," relative to the whereabouts of Sir John and how he could be reached. This was done, and "Weasey's" apparition at once vanished. Immediately afterwards "there appeared on the floor a complete Arctic scene, showing two ships surrounded with ice and almost covered with snow, including a channel that led to the ships." This scene, in the form of a chart, the child, presumably on the suggestion of her aunt, at once drew. Then in connection with this representation, and in answer to further questions, there appeared on the opposite wall, in large round letters, the following :—"Erebus and Terror, Sir John Franklin, Lancaster Sound, Prince Regent Inlet, Point Victory, Victoria Channel."

No message from the unseen world could have been plainer or more definite than this, but Captain Coffin, the father of the child, on hearing the facts, was at first incredulous. The child, however, stuck to her story so persistently that he thought it his duty to communicate with Lady Franklin, whose first private expedition with the Prince Albert was shortly to sail from Aberdeen. Her ladyship was naturally much interested in the revelation, and soon became convinced of its truth. The voyage of the Prince Albert was, however, fruitless. A second time the vessel sailed, under the command of Captain Kennedy, who had been made fully acquainted with the Londonderry vision, and had got his instructions accordingly. These, however, he did not, owing to various circumstances, carry out, and he too failed. Dr. Rae, who followed, was rather more successful, but it was not until the voyage of the Fox that complete success was achieved.

The Fox was in charge of Captain McClintock, Lieutenant Hobson being second in command, and sailed as late as 1857. Captain McClintock's instructions were definite : he was to follow the route defined in the "revelation." To make a long story short, this was done, and the result was marvellous. "Point Victory" was duly reached ; a dilapidated cairn there was searched, and among some loose stones Hobson discovered a thin tin cylinder containing the only written record respecting the crews of the Erebus and Terror that was ever found. The record told when and where the vessels were deserted, announced the death of Sir John Franklin, and was signed by the senior surviving officer. Lieutenant Hobson continued his journey westward. A short distance from "Point Victory" he discovered a boat which had belonged to one of the lost ships, with two skeletons, guns, and other articles. Hobson, through illness, had then to discontinue his explorations, but McClintock came upon huts, the inmates of which were in possession of many things belonging to the ill-fated expedition, including pieces of plate on which were the crests or initials of Sir John and three of his officers. McClintock reached England safely, and in due time rewards and honours were heaped upon him and his crew, their success, according to our author, being entirely due to the fidelity with which they followed the route indicated by the Londonderry vision.

It only remains to be stated that the book to some extent supplies evidence in confirmation of the story. Captain Kennedy admitted that had he followed the "revelation" instructions he would have reaped the honours which fell to Sir L. McClintock. Sir R. Murchison wrote that "much more satisfactory results would have been obtained had Kennedy followed the course which Lady Franklin was anxious that he should follow." Captain Coffin's children still survive, and "to many who may seriously question their *bona fides*, information of a most satisfying nature will be afforded by the author." This, it seems, also applies to important original documents, for whose publication up to the present, permission has not been obtained. There are, however, several weak points in the narrative. Why, for instance, should the "secret" have been kept a secret so long ? The best of memories is apt to get dimmed in forty years.

THE WOHLGEMUTH AFFAIR AND ITS LESSONS.

The French papers have for the last week been a good deal occupied with the *Affaire Wohlgemuth*, as they call it, and it is certainly, writes a home paper, worth more attention than has been given to it by most of the English journals. The facts are briefly these :—

For a long time past the German Government has been very sore, because Socialists and other disturbers of Prince Bismarck's peace were able to find a refuge from persecution in Switzerland. Here no extradition could touch them, for they had committed no crime of which the existing treaties took account.

This legal difficulty has been a source of extreme annoyance to the man of "blood and iron," and over and over again has he pressed the Swiss Government to extend the treaty so as to include Socialists, and, in fact, all persons on whom the Chancellor of the German Empire wished to lay his heavy hand. The Swiss Government, that is still inspired with the glorious traditions of liberty won and preserved by deeds of heroism, persistently refused to treat as criminals whose only offence was taking part in an agitation which in every country except Germany and Russia and Ireland would be treated as perfectly legitimate.

But Prince Bismarck does not like to be baffled, therefore the Swiss Government must be somehow convinced of the horrible designs of these Socialists. But how? They are, as far as Switzerland is concerned, merely exiles living peaceably and respecting the laws of the country whose protection they are enjoying. "No," says Prince Bismarck, "that is not true, these apparently peaceably exiles are really plotting to overturn your Government as well as mine, and to subvert the whole industrial and social order of Switzerland."

SPIES AND FORGERS.

In order to prove this proposition the great Chancellor adopts a method of procedure which the *Times* might almost claim with pardonable pride as its own invention. But, unfortunately for this modest claim, the habit of "respectable" people to employ spies and forgers to do their dirty work is even older than the centennial journal. Prince Bismarck's principal spy was called Wohlgemuth, the sub-agent was one Lutz. Wohlgemuth was a regular official in the German police ; Lutz apparently was only a workman called in to the service for special duty.

The special duty was to get into the confidence of the Socialist exiles in Switzerland by pretending to be in the same straits as themselves, and to establish intimate relations with all the discontented classes. Having done this, they were then to use the influence they had acquired to incite the Swiss working men to organise strikes and to commence a revolutionary and violent agitation. "In a few months," chuckled to himself Prince Bismarck, "the Swiss Government will find out what very unpleasant visitors these German Socialists are, and I shall get my extradition treaty."

UNMASKED.

Unfortunately, however, the plots even of such great people as the Chancellor of the German Empire occasionally miscarry. Though a series of circumstances which it is unnecessary to detail, the real character of Wohlgemuth was discovered. He and Lutz were arrested by the Swiss authorities, and their papers seized. Amongst these were discovered, amid a number of other equally frank documents, a letter from Wohlgemuth to his subordinate Lutz, telling him to proceed without any scruples, It has been stated without contradiction that some of these agents provocateurs have actually sent dynamite in small parcels into Russia, and have then telegraphed the Russian police to arrest the men to whom those packages were sent. The two agents provocateurs were tried with every care and tenderness out of consideration to the great man whom they represented, and then, having been proved guilty beyond a shadow of a doubt, they were solemnly expelled from Swiss territory.

That was all. But instantly the reptile Press of Germany is let loose to thunder out threats against Switzerland for daring to touch an agent of the Chancellor's. At the same time the German Foreign Office had the cool effrontery to address an official remonstrance to the Federal Government on the false ground that these creatures, Wohlgemuth and Lutz, were not *agents provocateurs*, but merely detectives. The Swiss Government replied with dignity that the men had received a careful trial, and that the evidence produced against them in court was amply sufficient to justify their condemnation. "If, however, you wish to pursue the matter further, we have other documents in our possession which we have not yet produced, because we did not wish to embarrass the German Government."

So far has the diplomatic controversy proceeded, and the affair is not yet ended. How it will end cannot be very doubtful, for Germany is so utterly in the wrong that she can do nothing but sullenly acquiesce in the action of Switzerland. The affair, however, gives rise to some very serious reflections for Englishmen.

THE BLACK NIGHT AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The conversazione at the Royal Society in Burlington House, three weeks since, was notable in several ways. In the first place, it was the great "black" night of the year—that is to say, it was the men's night ; the ladies' evening will take place later on in the season. In the second place, it was particularly interesting by reason of the number of attractive exhibits—models and examples—and finally on account of the number of eminent members and guests presents who all plunged deeply into conversation of a more or less esoteric character, so far as the "ordinary person" was concerned. Punctually at nine o'clock (writes our representative) Professor Stokes took his stand in the reception-room, and welcomed all his guests as they arrived and streamed in one continuous procession, an hour and a half in length up the staircase. What a notable gathering was there, and, in some respects, what a funny one ! Here, undoubtedly, was the original of Caldecott's well-known genial huntsman of the comic sort ; there, the very type of the "scientific professor," whom Mr. Du Maurier has immortalized in the pages of *Punch*—the short stature, the ill-fitting clothes, the scrubby beard, and still scrubbier scalp. But in amongst the rank and file of the great world of science there were seen most of the great leading lights of the day. And what heads were there amongst them ! The massive cranium, the steeple skull—encasing brains, doubtless, a couple of ounces, at the very least, heavier than those of you and me—bright, shining eyes, deep-set beneath shaggy eyebrows, or gleaming through the much-required spectacles. "Look around, now," said a young Irish "professor" to his companion ; "just suppose now that some scoundrel of a Guy Fawkes was to blow us up with about two pounds of dynamite this very minute, what scientific leader of note would there be to hold aloft the lamp o' science to-morrow ? Divil a wan !" And he smiled a smile of contentment. The assemblage was certainly a very remarkable one. The Churches, Christian and Jewish, were there in the persons of their respective heads—the Archbishop of Canterbury and Dr. Adler—and art, the army, diplomacy, the bench, medicine, surgery, journalism, science in general, and zoology in particular, all sent their most celebrated representatives.

THE GRAPHOPHONE.

The knots of talkers soon filed off to look at Mr. Muybridge's interesting lime-light demonstration of animal locomotion. It was curious to watch these learned wise-heads break out into fresh laughter, like veritable schoolboys, when the quaint motions of the cat, the baboon, the coon, the kicking mule, and the hog, arrested by the camera and thrown upon the screen—tickled their sense of the humorous. The lecture over, the company filed out, and half expecting to hear, as at the old Polytechnic, the familiar cry of, "This way to the diving bell !" hasten up-stairs into the big rooms of the Royal Society (so interestingly hung with the portraits of past presidents) to examine the exhibits. Most patronised among these was Professor Graham Bell's "Graphophone," in which Mr. Arthur Balfour proved himself particularly interested. After much listening, he yielded to the request of the attendant, and talked into the mouthpiece, fluently and rapidly, and with not a little sly humour. And this is what he said—little dreaming that at his elbow stood a "chiel takin' notes." It must always be most embarrassing to speak to posterity; but I cannot help feeling that, embarassing as talking to posterity is, posterity will abominate no great invention of the nineteenth century so much as the phonograph." Then, talking generally to the company, he added, with a laugh : "One sees the making of an appalling story out of this : a detective has set a phonograph in a room in which the crime is committed. Ha ! ha !"

A WONDERFUL MODEL OF THE OCEAN.

Instruments for doing extraordinary scientific things, and for detecting still more remarkable and minute effects and actions, by means of the most complicated mechanism and chemical means, absolutely bristled in the rooms. Navigation, metallurgy, industrial chemistry, gunnery, electricity, mining, magnetism, and so forth, all furnished their quota. One of them, that shown by Mr. Clayden, was perhaps the most amusing—save the mark ! It consisted of a tin model map of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in which the sea was represented by the surface of some water over which lycopodium powder had been scattered, and by means of a foot-blower acting on some tin air-pipes the water was set into movement, accurately mimicking the great ocean currents, and demonstrating with a startlingly natural effect the movements of the Gulf Stream. By means of a small opening through the Central Asia, the consequent failure of the water of the Gulf Stream to reach our shores was made apparent.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT LONDON.

"On the Street and Railway Traffic of the Metropolis"—such was the title of an interesting paper read by Mr. J. Stephen Jeans recently before the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi. The possibilities of London, he said, were difficult to measure. Given a present population of 4,500,000—an increase of upwards of 500,000 every ten years—and the extent and requirements of London a century hence would not be easy to imagine, far less to estimate, for we should then have a population of 10,000,000 souls, or more than the total population of England and Wales in 1811. The number of dwelling-houses in the metropolis had increased from 207,000 of an annual value of £12,000,000, in 1870, to 320,000, of an annual value of about £19,000,000, in 1886. Within the last ten years the rateable value of the metropolis had increased by over £10,000,000 sterling. The cost of provisioning London and the quantities of victuals of all kinds consumed by the inhabitants, put the commissariat of the largest army that was ever put in the field entirely in the shade. The population of London had grown from 150,000 in 1,603 to 4,250,000 at the present time. Supposing that the recent rate of growth were maintained, London might easily, in the course of another half-century, possess a population of over 7,000,000. The six principal railway lines of the metropolis carried annually over 200,000,000 people. The tramway companies carried unitedly some 150,000,000 more, and the two great bus companies, the General Omnibus and the Road Car Companies carried from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 per annum additional. The three agencies together, therefore, carried annually some 460,000,000 to 470,000,000 passengers, being nearly twelve times the present population of the United Kingdom. There were besides 11,300 cabs, which carried, roughly, some 30,000,000 passengers per annum. 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 more travelled daily to and from the suburbs by every railway that has a terminal station in London, bringing up the total numbers carried annually, into and out of London, to between 490,000,000 and 500,000,000. The conditions under which the passenger traffic of the metropolis was now carried on were likely to be greatly modified before long, in consequence of the extended use of electricity as a motive power. The practical question was—"How shall we economize space and time, and minimize the now serious, and steadily increasing, dangers of the public streets for those who are compelled daily to travel to and from in this great metropolis ?" Incidentally Mr. Jeans referred to the troubles suffered by our poor horses. Horses should be provided with shoes that were anatomically adapted to the foot, and he praised the nailless horse-shoes that had recently been attracting attention, and which would be found to reduce the cost of maintenance of horses and to lengthen their days. The new shoe was so constructed that india-rubber or gutta-percha might be inserted at various places in the lower part of the shoe, and slipping would thereby be reduced so considerably that the serious interference to traffic that now results from a fallen horse would be greatly mitigated. As to the difficulties of the street traffic of London, a great deal was practicable in the way of bringing the railways on the north and south of the Thames into closer intercourse with each other. In conclusion, Mr. Jeans said that it was the swiftly driven van of the butcher, the baker, the grocer, and other tradesmen that had chiefly to answer for the terrible injuries that so frequently attended the conduct of our street traffic. The number of persons maimed or injured by these light vans had increased from 510 to 1,290 between 1867 and 1887.

MR. CADBURY AND THE CHOLERA VICTIM.

Mr. Cadbury, the founder of the well-known cocoa firm, whose death has just taken place, distinguished himself when, in 1832, a death—the only one in Birmingham—took place from Asiatic cholera. Every one was panic-stricken, and the overseers could not get any one to undertake the funeral. A parish coffin was, of course, provided, but the difficulty was to get any one to put the body in it, and carry it to St. Thomas's Church to be buried. Mr. Cadbury, and another member of the board, Mr. Knight, attended the funeral officially, but they were in great perplexity about bearers. At length half-a dozen men were found who upon promise of liberal pay consented to act, upon condition that there should be no pall, and that they should be allowed to smoke all the way. This was conceded, and then another difficulty arose. The clergy were alarmed, and declined to officiate. At length, however, Mr. Cadbury induced one to volunteer. The parties met at the house in Bath-row where the man had died, and the clergyman asked Mr. Cadbury "if he thought there would be any impropriety in commencing the service as soon as the procession started," urging that it would be safer, as he could get the service over by the time the grave was reached. This, too, was conceded ; and soon the curious sight was seen of a surpliced clergyman, with open book, proceeding at full trot along the road reading the burial service, while at his heels was an uncovered coffin, borne by six men, each with a short pipe in his mouth, followed by Mr. Cadbury, in broad-brimmed hat and flowing Quaker frock-coat, and by Mr. Knight, his nose and mouth muffled in a large blue scarf.

An Electrical Standard Laboratory has been established in Paris, with funds obtained from the profits of the 1881 Exhibition. M. de Merville is the director, acting under a consulting committee of ten. Meters of various kinds are tested, standard cells, insulation, conductibility of wires, and amongst other standardising work the photometric value of lamps. Special research work will be permitted to outsiders, and regular researches will be carried on by the staff when there are no instruments to test. For instance, Hertz's experiments are being repeated and verified. The laboratory is in the Place St. Charles.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

AN ORIGINAL AND PRETTY DRESS.

"I saw Mdle. Melba," says Mrs. Crawford, "now paying a visit in Paris on her return from Brussels. Her dress was so original and pretty," goes on the famous correspondent, "that I cannot resist the temptation of sketching it. Her bonnet was of the coal-shovel form, advancing far over the face, and made of black tulle, with a trimming of black roses, and over it and the whole visage was cast a piece of veil tulle, which was gathered in round the neck, as if to protect from mosquitoes. Seeing that there was beneath a face at once fresh, well-outlined, and animated, it was quite pretty. The costume was a dress of olive green, brocaded with white, in large patterns ; but what was striking in the design was toned down by a dust-cloak of black Nottingham lace of the Chantilly pattern, made loosely, and held in at the waist by a sash, forming a bow and ends of black moire ribbon. There were other bows on the high shoulders and at the opening of the neck. As to the sleeves of this garment, they were medieval—*i.e.*, very long, very wide, open to the shoulder, and bordered all round with finally-pleated tulle. One of her mousquetaire tan gloves was encircled at the wrists with a gold wire, holding one great, big diamond, the size of a hazel-nut. It was the gift of the subscribers to the Brussels Opera."

MADAME CARNOT.

The French President owes a great deal of his success to the assistance of his wife a talented woman, lively, and well-informed, who left no stone unturned to place M. Carnot in his present position, and when there to help him to fulfil it to the best advantage. Madame Carnot is the daughter of a brilliant man, Dupont White, the translator of Stuart Mill's work into French. She speaks English with perfect fluency, and is much more fond of English than French literature. She has no son—a matter of grief with her—but she has four pretty daughters, whom she trains with great care, and, as a result, they are all exceptionally clever.

THE DUC DE MORNY.

Two events—one tragic, the other romantic—have marked the career of the young Duc de Morny, one of France's great nobles. A beautiful and most talented young Russian actress, Feyghine by name, destroyed herself for love of him, going to his rooms and shooting herself with a pistol ; and he has had the good taste and good luck to marry a pretty woman and great heiress, the daughter of the South American Dictator, Gurzman Blanco.

JAY GOULD'S DAUGHTER.

The eldest daughter of Mr. Jay Gould has more independent property than any other unmarried woman in America. She is her father's favourite, and every year he gives her presents of stocks and bonds, which mount up into the hundred thousands of dollars. He takes great pains with her investments also, with the result that her fortune grows apace every year. In addition to this, her mother, who had a fortune of several million dollars, left her the larger portion of her property.

OUR INVENTIVE GENIUSES.

Women are something more than "the books, the arts, and the academies of the world," they are our inventive geniuses. We learn from Philadelphia that they have now produced a superintendent of weddings. What are her duties ? *Au fait* in all the details, she goes to the house of the bride prospective some time before the ceremony. She selects the trousseau, advises what is latest in underwear, buys the material, designs, and superintends the making of the gowns. She dictates to the bridesmaids, and is, in fact, the fairy godmother who thinks of everything.

BONNETS AND DRESSES.

The headgear need no longer match the dress, though it must be harmonious with it. The great art now lies in putting it on, for whereas the fashionable bonnet has till lately been worn well forward, it is now set well back upon the hair, which has to be arranged to suit the new idea. In some cases, this is so exaggerated that the bonnet and back hair appear to be a supplement added on as an afterthought to the face and brow. This is the exaggerated form, which many will imitate. There are always people ready to run out a freak of fashion to its raw edges, as it were, and it is these persons who bring it into discredit and necessitate the frequent changes which call down the accusation of fickleness.

IMPROVER VS. SASH.

The dress-improver is really banished at last. A little artificial fulness is still introduced into the backs of dress-skirts by means of folds of starched muslin, their mission being to gloss over the reactionary moment, and avert a distressing sense of suddenness. Even these will soon be abandoned, and they are sufficiently pardonable, even now, having none of the aggressiveness of the hard cushion. The experienced, however, ask themselves what irrelevant protuberance is to come next ? The sash rather threatens us with its portentous size, and some gowns have been seen of late in which the skirt appears to contain less material than the sash, the effect of this relative interchange of size being curiously ludicrous. Perhaps, however, this tendency may be nipped in the bud, and in any case it is useless to anticipate evil.

DAINTINESS IN EXCELSIS.

Some of the new summer mantles are so small that this name seems a world too large for them. They are but shoulder-coverings, half-capes, and half-sleeves. Others are long enough to cover the dress, and have, in addition, long sleeves from the shoulder that hang to the hem. These are very graceful when worn by women who walk well, with that gliding movement that sways neither to right nor left. On those who permit themselves a sideways motion, the long sleeves fall hither and thither in a way that turns a careless amble into a waddle. The new tennis shirts are both smart and cool, and are modelled exactly upon the ordinary shirt of men, even to the necessary starched front and masher collar. They are either white or coloured. The shirt is now indispensable to the wardrobe, being worn in silk, crepe-de-chine, and various other materials with afternoon and visiting costumes. Pleated from the neck to the waist, it has taken the place of the vest or waistcoat, this being now relegated to tailor-made dresses. A good instance of the pleated silk shirt may be found in a gobelin blue-striped foulard gown, the fronts of which are semifitting, and show between them folds of white surah. A favourite way of lightening a mourning dress is to introduce the full white shirt, but it must be remembered that there is no longer any bag or fulness below the waist. The present season is one of smart compactness, and one of the salient characteristics of its fashions is a dainty trimness.

THE NEW JACKETS.

In the new jackets embroidery plays an important part, the whole of the front and the lining of the turned-back revers being thus ornamented. The cut and fit of this year's coats is as nearly perfect as anything terrestrial can be. The cloth seems to be moulded upon the figure by some artful process known to the tailor. Nor does the corsetiere neglect her part. Her principal aim would seem to be to elongate the waist, and it is difficult to guess where she will end by locating it. Already there are scores of women to be seen whose waists are much too long to be in correct proportion to their length of limb. If it is to be conducted any lower, dress skirts will not need so much material. To have lengthened a client's waist by an inch is an achievement that makes the corset-maker a happy woman for the nonce. And this is what the Empire fashions have brought us to ! Vain were the fears expressed a year ago that Englishwomen were in danger of abbreviating their waists in compliance with the "Tosca" craze in Paris.

JERSEYS, BLOUSES, AND HIGH COLLARS.

Jerseys and blouses are both to be popular this summer, and are to be had in every variety. Some are worn with belts and some without, some with yokes and others plain. They may be braided, embroidered, tucked, pleated, or gathered. A few are honeycombed, but one point in which all are alike consists of the high collar, without which any dress bodice now looks dowdy and out of date. This indispensable feature of modern dress is not adapted to hot weather, but convenience is seldom considered by Fashion. Comfort must be sacrificed to appearance by those who submit themselves to the yoke. A slender line of linen collar is usually allowed to appear above the high collar of the jersey, and linen cuffs are worn by those who like the finished look they give the toilet. Sometimes the black, red, or blue jerseys are finished at the neck and wrists with a picot ribbon or a band of lisse. Black dress bodices are often completed at the neck and wrists with frills of black lace, which will be found as becoming a fashion as any, provided the frills are not made so high as to develop a tendency to fall over upon themselves. To avoid this the lace should be deep enough to be frilled to the inner hem of the collar, the upper line of which then keeps the folds upright.

TRANSPARENT HATS.

Here is an item which is interesting but which cannot affect ladies in India till the rains are over. Transparent hats are seen at their best on a sunny day. Their delicate lightness does not assert with grey and gloomy weather. On a bright day, there is a play of light and shade upon the face beneath the transparent brim that resembles that produced by the flicker of leaves letting the sunshine filter through. Roses with the most realistically fresh and green leaves, lilac blooms that only bees could tell from their natural prototypes, laburnum fashioned with fidelity and tinted with equal truth, are the favourite flowers for trimming these just now. The variety lies in this than in the curves the brim is given. These may be almost endlessly varied. In some of the newest hats, the brim comes down over the forehead, shading the eyes. In others it is raised high from the head by means of a band of straw or velvet set beneath and brightened with a bloom or two, bearing affinity to those on the crown. The brim is pinched up into large folds, according to the fancy of the milliner. Some are raised at one side, and flat on the other. No arrangement seems too eccentric, and some hats that look perfectly mad when held in the hand, settle down into the most decorous and becoming sanity, when perched upon a pretty head. The Japanese fan hat is one of the most curious. It resembles a palm leaf fan in shape, with the brim bent round and meeting at the back, knots of ribbon concealing the junction of the two ends. The ribbons form a kind of ladder, with a few loops surmounting the hat, and into these are fastened clusters of flowers which droop over the brim towards the face. Three-cornered hats are one of the novelties, though not among the most recent of the season. They carry with them a suggestion of the last century, that makes them look out of place with a gown of modern characteristics.

A contemporary states that Dr. Eisenmann, of Berlin, has invented a piano which, by the aid of electro-magnetism, can sustain, increase, and diminish sound. This has been attempted by other experts, notably Boehm, the inventor of the metal flute. Another novelty will be that by moving the electro-magnets the timbre of the tone is changed ; for example from that of a violoncello to a piccolo.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

GEORGE FLEMING.

"George Fleming," the novelist, lives for the most part at Venice. "George is a young lady of somewhat foreign appearance, with a clear, dark, brunette complexion, blue eyes, and light flaxen hair—a singular but charming combination. In private life she is a Miss Constance Fletcher, and, indeed, signs herself so in her articles on art and her essays on various subjects. She is one of Robert Browning's most intimate friends. At present she is chiefly devoting herself to translations from the Italian, and is at work on Stampa's sonnets. Singularly enough, she wrote her best novel, "A Nile Novel," when she was under twenty years old.

"THE LASSES O' LEVERHOUSE."

Helen Mathers is a Somersetshire woman, and is married to Mr. H. A. Reeves, the well-known surgeon and anatomist. She is a singularly rapid writer. It is told of her that she wrote two of her three-volume novels in three months, and sold them for two thousand pounds. She will never write, however, save when in the mood, and when she has a distinct idea of what she is going to say. Mrs. Reeves is a pretty woman, with a vivacious, captivating manner. She has one son. Her health has not been of the best during recent months, and for the time being she has been compelled to desist from all literary labour. But another book will shortly see light for all that.

GEORGE ELIOT.

Visitors to Europe, who may find themselves at Geneva, will be interested to know that one of the best existing portraits of George Eliot is to be seen among the art treasures of that beautiful town. The portrait of the illustrious novelist was painted in her youth, when she was a student in Geneva. She lived at the time in an artist's family by whom the portrait, taken when she resided among them, was presented to the public. By the way, the reader will find in Mr. Cross's "Biography of George Eliot," and also in Miss Mathilde Blind's details about her life in Geneva.

FRANCISQUE SARCEY.

There is, perhaps, no better known figure in the Parisian world than that of Francisque Sarcey, the journalist and critic. Sarcey is a short, stout, very stout, man, and wears a beard which grows up almost to his eyes. The Parisiennes vote him a monster of ugliness, and Sarcey, who like a true Frenchman, dearly loves notoriety regardless of its cause, is rather proud of his endowment of exceptional ugliness. He writes perhaps the best prose style to be found in the whole Paris press, and has raised theatrical criticism to the dignity of an art. And he is as honest as he is able. Some years back a theatrical manager tried to "nobble" Sarcey in the interests of a new piece ; and with the card of invitation, enclosed a cheque for £200. Sarcey took a cab to the bank, cashed the cheque, drove straight to an Orphanage in which he was interested, and paid over the £200 to the secretary. Later on he went to the theatre, and the next morning the manager found his play cut to pieces by the great critic.

TENNYSON'S YOUNGER DAYS.

It is not generally known that Lord Tennyson, in his young days, was a Fleet-streeter and a Bohemian of Bohemians. He was noted for the poetic emphasis of his dress, and the Parnassian width of hat-brim which he affected. Although the most temperate of drinkers, he frequented the cosy taverns of Fleet-street, and was a well-known figure at that most literary of taverns, the Cheshire Cheese. In his day the Cock Tavern—upon whose site the new branch of the Bank of England stands—had not parted with its ancient glory, and Lord Tennyson used to dine there regularly. The young poet was addicted to a huge-bowled meerschaum pipe, and made a point of always smoking the strongest and most pungent of tobaccos. He deserted Fleet-street many years ago, but his memory is still green there.

KINGLAKE AT SEVENTY-EIGHT.

The veteran historian, Mr. Kinglake, has finished his revision of his new work for the press. This latest volume of records ends the series of his wonderfully vivid war scenes in the Crimea. It is pleasant to think of Mr. Kinglake at work, with all his seventy-eight years of life behind him. "Not many things, but much." Mr. Kinglake may say of his literary labours. Their classic severity of style is a welcome relief in the era of slapdash. The present generation has forgotten that the historian of the Crimean War was one of those whom Napoleon the Little boycotted. Kinglake's picture of the "dreamer" in the Tuileries set the Tuileries wild. And no wonder. That picture of the dreamer will last. Only smuggled copies of Kinglake's book found their way into the France of the Second Empire.

MISS RHODA BROUGHTON.

Miss Rhoda Broughton is a devoted lover of dogs. Her sympathies incline towards the "pug" breed, and of these Miss Broughton has a goodly number. She takes her dogs with her when she walks out, and Oxford comes to know that its distinguished resident is abroad by an irruption of pugs into its quiet streets. Miss Broughton is of the middle height, of fair complexion, and dresses without the slightest affectation of the æsthetic, or unkempt literary mode. In fact, she is fashionable in her dress. She has a good figure, and is a woman of great charm of manner. Her house at Oxford boasts a delightful old garden, walled in and secluded from the world, and here Miss Broughton does her work when the weather is favourable.

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES.

Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson has, in his "Queen of Naples and Lord Nelson," rehabilitated a blackened reputation—the Queen's, of course. That, we think, will be the verdict of those readers of Mr. Jeaffreson's book who possess some independent knowledge of the subject. Probably no modern woman of exalted position has been so foully traduced as Maria Carolina, Queen of Naples, and sister of ill-fated Marie Antoinette. She has been painted in the general readers' imagination, and in the imagination of Court gossips, as a monster of unspeakable vice and unspeakable cruelty. The letters and other material which Mr. Jeaffreson has unearthed have dissipated this misapprehension. Lady Hamilton he also vindicates against the charge of blood-guiltiness, though, as to her moral frailties, the less said the better. Was Horation the only child of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton ? According to Mr. Jeaffreson there was another, also a daughter, who lived only a few months.

A SUGGESTION TO THE CRITICS.

Mr. William Arden suggested, the other day, that critics should form a sort of Trades Union amongst themselves, and boycott those who, in their opinion, unjustly took proceedings in the Law Courts to recover damages on account of their criticisms. Should such a council of critics ever be formed, the clashing of dramatic fixtures should command their first attention. This afternoon we have Mr. Cecil Raleigh's *The Inheritance* at the Comedy, and simultaneously *Dregs* and *Her Father* at the Vaudeville. There is never any need for such warring of attractions. There are days enough in the year for all the plays produced—as yet. *Matinees* are given chiefly for the sake of obtaining Press and professional criticism, and the convenience of the censors should chiefly be consulted. The critics in council might decide which of the two *matinees* should be attended, giving the preference always to the first fixed, and boycott the other.

COLLETTE'S BENEFIT.

Mr. Charles Collette's benefit on the 30th ult. promised to be a great success. Lord and Lady Waterford, Lords Londesborough and De Clifford, headed a committee including Messrs. Irving, Terry, Kendal, Harris, Tree, Willard, Cecil, Byron, Webber, and Clemene Scott. The acting managers are Mr. Griffiths of the Shaftesbury, and Mr. H. E. Marston, who for six and a-half years was the timoneer, who steered Mr. Collette on his longest-on-record tour round the provinces. Dramatic London *tout entier* will give its services to this veteran donor of his [illegible] on similar occasions. Mr. Marshall P. Wilder was to be amongst the entertainers.

THE THEATRE.

The *Theatre* for May contains a portrait of Mr. Terriss' beautiful daughter Ellaline, whose appearance on the stage as a full grown young lady has done so much to discount the interest felt by sentimental photograph-worshipping young ladies in the father. The other portrait is of Mr. S. Clarke, who made a good deal of money out of a shrewd adaptation of Mr. Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland, &c.*, to the requirements of the stage, and who is, moreover, the editor of a weekly paper.

THE GOLDEN LEGEND AND THE SILVER CANDLESTICKS.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has very gracefully acknowledged Mr. Joseph Barnby's ready good feeling in taking the place of the composer as conductor at the recent performance of "The Golden Legend" by the Bath Philharmonic Society. A few days afterwards Mr. Barnby received at Eton College a note, in which Sir Arthur said, "I am not likely to forget your help and kindness. But you might forget it yourself," and to prevent this, he begged Mr. Barnby's acceptance of four massive silver candlesticks.

CALLING FOR THE VIOLIN.

The gentleman who "calls for the violin" is once more in evidence. Three weeks ago he tried to secure Mr. Waldemar Meyers thousand pound Stradivarius by saying that he was sent to fetch it. But the precious instrument was too securely locked up. On Tuesday, 14th ult., he arrived in a cab at the house of Mr. W. G. Cusins in Montagu-square, and said that a sudden rehearsal had been called by Mr. Vert, and Mr. Cusins had sent him to fetch his violin. The sensible maid servant replied that she would take it herself to Mr. Vert's office, whereupon the gentleman remarked he had another call to make, and decamped. It is possibly the same scamp who occasionally goes to the house of some professional vocalist, telling the servant that her master has an unexpected engagement, and has sent him for his evening-dress suit. The thief is a humorist in his way ; for some time ago, after obtaining a suit of clothes from the home of a well-known singer, he wrote a polite letter, saying that they were too worn for any pawn-broker to take them in pledge, and consequently they had been left at a certain railway station till called for. The artist, though deeply wounded in pride, duly recovered his property.

A NEW OPERA.

A contemporary is informed on the best authority that Sir Arthur Sullivan's next work will be a new opera for the Savoy to follow "The Yeomen of the Guard." There is not as yet the least indication that the popularity of the present piece is diminishing, and it will doubtless continue to run for several months. At the same time the new opera might be wanted before Christmas, and Sir Arthur Sullivan is desirous of having the greater part, if not the whole of it, composed before the Leeds Festival comes on in October. Mr. Gilbert has fixed upon his subject, and the libretto, it is understood, so far advanced that his gifted collaborator will be able to set to work upon the music immediately. It should be added that Sir Arthur has definitely undertaken to write an important choral work for the Leeds Festival of 1892.

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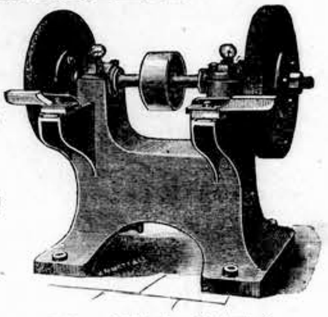
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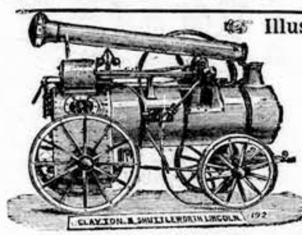

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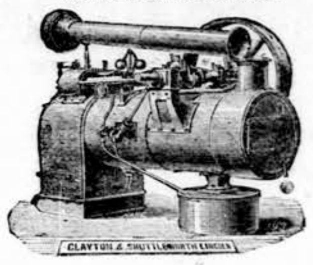

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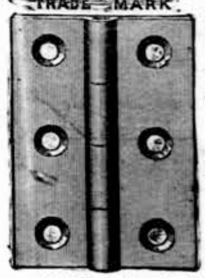

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